# THE RIO NEWS.

*PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.*

VOL. XIX. | RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15TH, 1892. | NUMBER 11




## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Larangeiras
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8, GEORGE H. WYNOHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 8, Travessa de O. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
181, Rua das Larangeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Largo do Cattete. *English services:* at 11:30 a.m. Sundays. *Portuguese services:* at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor: 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Nº 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a.m. and 7. p.m: and every Wednesday at 7. p.m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5½ afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
JOÃO M. G DOS SANTOS, Pastor

## Medical Directory

**Dr. W. Havelburg**, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

**Dr. Cleary**, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1356.

**Dr. C. Feldhagen**, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osorio No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138. 6 m.

**Dr. Oliveira Aguiar**, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p.m.

**Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira**, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

**Dr. A Stewart**, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospicio 1 to 3 p.m.; residence 108 Rua Marques d'Abrantes,

**Dr. Raymundo Bandeira**, residence: Rua Benjamin Constant 24, Gloria. Office: Rua do Rosario No. 23, 12 to 3. Telephone 5954.

## Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—*Sailor's Home and Institute.*—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Bethel services: *In English* on Sundays at 3 p m. and 7 p m; on Mondays at 7 p.m. *Free and Easy* Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. *Reading room* open daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 72.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

## Insurance.

# THE EQUITABLE

## Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

| | |
|---|---|
| Insurance in force . . . | £ 160,000,000 |
| Assets. . . . . | 27,000,000 |
| Surplus . . . . . | 5,000,000 |
| New business 1801 . . . . . | 46,000.000 |

*Harold Sorby,*

Manager for Brazil.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... „ 1,328,751 „
Uncalled capital. „ 2,400,751 „

Agents: *Cia. Internacional Commercio e Industria*
67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

**FIRE AND MARINE.**

Fire Risks Authorised 1870 — Marine Risks Authorised 1884.

*Agents for the Republic of Brazil*
*Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.*
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

*Agents in Rio de Janeiro*
*Smith & Youle.*
No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

*Agents in Rio de Janeiro*
*Watson Ritchie & Co.*
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 480,000 „

*Agent in Rio de Janeiro*
*G. C. Anderson.*
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor

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CRASHLEY & Co.,

*Newsdealers and Booksellers.*

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for *The European Mail.*

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

**Views of Rio and neighbourhood.**

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

*Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.*

Dealers in *Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries* and *Pear's Soap*

**No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.**

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

**LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

*John Moore & Co, agents,*
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

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PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

*Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.*

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

*G. C. Anderson*, Agent.
Rua de S Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

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W. HAWKESWORTH

CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER

*Specialities:*—Location and construction of Railways; Iron and Steel Bridges and Buildings; Tunnelling, etc.; Harbour and Submarine works.

**Office: 89, Rua 1º de Março**

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CHALK & COONAN,
SANTOS AND S. PAULO,

SHIPPING AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS.

(P. O. Box 136).

*Agents for*
Casa Lupton
Banco dos Lavradores
*(Secção Commercial).*

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ELECTRICITY.

Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery, Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

**City lighting a speciality.**

*ARTHUR H. BROWN,*
Agent for Brazil.

*Office, 2 Rua S. Pedro, 2nd floor.*

P. O. Box. 954. RIO DE JANEIRO

## Banks.

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LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... „ 750,000
Reserve fund..... „ 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
*4, Rua da Alfandega*

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:
*Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.*, LONDON,
*Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.*, PARIS,
*Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf.* HAMBURG,
*Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.* HAMBURG,
*Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.* GENOA,

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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

*LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.*
*Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega,*
*1st floor (provisionally)*

*Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed capital. . . . . | £ 1,500,000 |
| Realized do . . . . . | „ 900,000 |
| Reserve fund . . . . . | „ 750,000 |

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←

*DRAWS ON:—*
London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

*Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.*

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

*1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A*

*(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)*

*Draws on:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Germany..... | Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. and correspondents. |
| England ... ..... | N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Limited London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London |
| France..... | Crédit Lyonnais |
| Spain..... | and branches |
| Belgium..... | Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. |
| Italy ..... | Banca Generale, branches and correspondents |
| Portugal..... | Meuricoffre & Co., Naples. Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents. |
| United States.... | G Amsinck & Co., New York. |
| Uruguay..... | Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. |
| Argentine..... | Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres. |

and any other countries

Opens accounts current:
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

*Boettiger—Krah,*
Directors.

June 1891

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Companhia União Industrial

S. SEBASTIÃO

| | |
|---|---|
| Share Capital ..... | Rs. 10,000,000$ |
| Debentures..... | £ 675,000 stg. |

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

**FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO**
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

**FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO**
Cotton, wool and silk goods.

**FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA**
Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

**FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS**
Lace goods of all kinds.

**FABRIL BRAZILEIRA**
Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

**TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE**
Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

**FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.**
Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
*J. H. LOWNDES & Co.*
*Succs. J. V. HALL & Co.,*
No. 75, Rua 1º de Março.
Rio de Janeiro.

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BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.**
**London, E. C.**

*Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:*
32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed capital ..... | £ 1,000,000 |
| Paid up capital..... | „ 500,000 |
| Reserve fund..... | „ 225,000 |

**Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.**
**Correspondents in New York and all the principal cities of Europe.**

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every species of Banking business

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FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

**THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER**

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The deseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

**Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition**
**Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia**
**General Debility, Anemia**

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

*FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND CHEMITS.*

Sole Agents:
*W. R. Cassels & Co.*
Rua da Candelaria, 8.

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OKELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE
*Northern Assurance Company,*
**General and Commission Merchants**
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

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HAUPT & Co.
RIO DE JANEIRO.
*53, Rua da Alfandega.*

Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material,
Rolling Stock,
Machinery.

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RUBBER HAND STAMPS.
and
*Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.*
S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

**Business Signs Engraved**

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ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

**LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,**

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment;

**SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES**

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

**American Commercial Envelopes,**

made from the best white and tinted papers;

**LINEN ENVELOPES,**

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make Samples may be seen at the

**Typographia Aldina,**
79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.
*(Under new direction.)*

# BUSINESS NOTICES

**The Industrial system of the Companhia S. Lazaro.**—The spindles and the looms of the New England states have made them the head and the power of the great republic of North America and have filled the savings banks of Massachusetts and Connecticut to plethoric fullness. The factories of Old England have made her the commercial mistress and the supreme power of the earth. Her purse is the imperial dictator of her customers. Her subjects are the nations which are merely agricultural. Whether they are or are not autonomous in their form, they are really only the commercial vassals of the little kingdom of Great Britain. This relationship can double the burden of debt and vastly increase the cost of living.

An agricultural community is never an independent community It has no pocket-book. Its wealth invariably flows to the countries and to the sections that take the raw material and transform it into the manufactured products for the use and convenience of man. Where, however, there is a rich agricultural district or country to which is added the industrial feature, there results a combination which no power can undo. Speedily come financial, social and political importance and supremacy.

When in 1878 Commendador José Maria Teixeira de Azevedo established at Ponta do Cajú a modest little factory of textile fabrics, he laid the cornerstone for a majestic industrial development. He was building good and deep and strong the foundations for the prosperity of Brazil. With time and the consequent experience that time enables, the factory of 1878 has developed into the comprehensive plan of the Companhia S. Lazaro.

Now this plan is being carried out as rapidly as money and labor can do it. Part already is in such completed state to produce results, to demonstrate the correctness of the Azevedian theory that Brazil can produce and manufacture and become a wealthy industrial land. Much work remains yet to be done because the plan is so vast, but when once completed and all the allied industries of the S. Lazaro system are in harmonious motion, Ponta do Cajú will be truly a busy centre of activity.

The plan embraces the completion and operation of a laundry, hat-factory, electric tannery, notions-factory, silk-factory and knitting and spinning mills. The arrangement will be such as to enable the operation of the huge enterprise with the least expense and the greatest results. The company is now reclaiming a large tract of land from the bay and expects to extend thereon its buildings. Along the wharves and through the grounds and buildings will extend a circular railroad, which shall serve to introduce within the factory any material coming either by land or water and at the same time to remove the manufactured ware in the simplest, speediest and most inexpensive manner, out of the combined factories, for delivery to the trade. This simplification of the transportation feature means the saving of many contos annually after once the factories are all in operation.

To-day, without alluding to the important tannery at Engenho Novo, where is applied the electric method of preparating leather, there are conspicuously worthy of attention at the main center of the Company's enterprises at Ponta do Cajú, the notions factory the silk-factory and the knitting and spinning-mills.

The notions factory with its myriad of machines, turns out daily a bewildering mass and variety of articles from a pin to a finished umbrella.

The silk-factory is to-day making a long list of braids, trimmings, bands, ribbons, handkerchiefs, and patterns of silk-goods for ladies dresses, etc., which find consumption as soon as ready for delivery from the packing-room. This is a certain indication of the necessity and profitableness of the institution.

But the knitting and spinning mills deserve a special chapter by themselves. There, over the long pier comes a wagon groaning under the weight of a great load of cotton in bale, just received from the plantation in Bahia. It is delivered at the rear of the factory from where it finds its introduction into the machinery which by the first process shall speedily convert it into fine thread for the loom. This initial process is performed by a series of machines of recent date (1891) from Howard & Bullough's establishment at Accrington. From this thread the fabrics are then woven. At one machine was observed a little hump-backed lad who turns out 50 dozens of undershirts a day which are sold from the factory at the rate of 68$000 per dozen.

The fabrics that are intended for bleaching are then taken to another part of the factory when they are subjected to the action of a vacuum-bleacher. By the vacuum process the bleaching is done thoroughly and speedily throughout the whole fabric. Washing follows and the goods are put into a centrifugal wringer which after the revolutions of a few minutes frees them of water. After drying the goods are removed to another part of the factory and prepared for packing and the salesroom.

The production of the knitting and spinning mills now is 400 dozens of undershirts per day of all qualities, ranging from 6$000 to 120$000 per dozen, and 600 dozens of hose and half-hose ranging from 2$4 00 to 35$000 per dozen.

So great is the demand for these goods that they are sold immediately on reaching the salesroom. The down-town depôt of the company is overrun with orders. The factory itself is daily besieged by visitors who insist upon buying, declaring they have vainly awaited the arrival of goods at the depôt in town, and not being able to purchase there they had undertaken the long trip to Ponta do Cajú.

The knitting and spinning mills are an irrefutable proof of the success of the Companhia S. Lazaro.

Recently the company floated in this market a loan to complete the plan of the factories and pay for the machinery necessary for its equipment It is calculated that by the end of the present year, the remaining departments of the factories will have their own buildings and will be turning out products in adequate quantities to supply the great and growing demand.


# THE RIO NEWS

*PUBLISHED WEEKLY.*

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

*(Cash invariably in advance)*

Subscription: 25$000 per annum for Brazil.

$10.00 or £2 abroad (30$ when paid here).

*SINGLE COPIES:* 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

*EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:*—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15th, 1892.


## NOTICE.

*The publisher of "The Rio News," begs to announce that after the 31st instant the currency subscriptions to this paper will be increased to 25$000 for Brazil and 30$000 for foreign countries. This increase should have been made at the beginning of the year, owing to the greatly increased cost of labor and material, but it was thought that an improvement would soon come and the necessity for an increased rate would thus be avoided. As this much-needed improvement shows no sign of materializing, the publisher has no alternative but to advance his rates.*

WE deeply regret to say that the continued heat and drouth, operating upon sanitary conditions of the worst possible description, have again brought upon us an epidemic visitation of yellow fever. And it is to be noted that the epidemic this year is accompanied by some of the most dreaded features of the *accesso pernicioso* which visited us three years ago. It is always a painful duty for us to record the progress of these visitations, for the foreign residents are peculiarly liable to their attacks and always suffer heavily from them. Every year almost some of our number fall victims to the scourge, and they are only too frequently taken from our younger men. Every year, also, attention is called to the necessity of taking some precaution to avert the plague, but always without avail. The authorities have never yet taken one single precautionary step to ward off yellow fever, they have never yet undertaken to clean up the city in anticipation of the hot season, they have never yet made a thorough sweep of the hundred nuisances and abuses which poison the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat. Government for them is merely a school of intrigue, an excuse for drawing salaries and an opportunity for jobs and extortions. Every year hundreds of lives are sacrificed through their ignorance, apathy and greed. And, every year they rush in when it is too late with a feverish pretense of doing something, which in reality serves only to make matters worse. In view of all this, of the deadly apathy of citizen and official, of the losses and interminable complications which have come upon commerce, and of the hopeless, fathomless muddle into which the government has fallen, is it worth while for us to continue the unequal struggle any longer? Is there recompense enough here for the life we are living and for the irreparable losses we are suffering? In view of the absolute and unredeemable incapacity which is now characterizing the administration of every public service in the country, is there any hope for us here in the future? Must we walk through this terrible valley of the shadow of death every year with nothing better to look forward to than the certainty that in another twelve months we shall have just the same heart-breaking experiences to go through again? At a time when everything we can earn is swallowed up in taxes, fees, high prices and the depreciation of the circulating medium, all that remains is the good we can get out of life. If, then, there is nothing good, nothing hopeful, and nothing pleasant, where is the advantage in continuing the struggle? It is idle to appeal to Brazilians for relief; for they are deaf to reason, blind to suffering, and dumb in everything but political intrigue. Their hospitals have become charnel-houses and their cities breeding-places for infectious disease. They are indifferent to the perils and sufferings about them and careless of the unsavory reputation which they are winning throughout the civilized world. In such case, may we not demand of them, as a right, that they shall clean up their premises, or denounce them to the world for the criminal neglect and indifference which is costing so terrible a loss in human life?

WE are glad to note that the authorities have at last resolved to recommence watering the streets. It has taken a terrible experience to teach them the error of leaving the people of this city victims of the dust and heat of a dry hot season, and it is even now late in the year to begin fighting the terrible heat, whose influence is to be seen in the fatal *accesso pernicioso*; but in this, as in everything else, it is better late than never. When watering the streets was suspended three years ago, through a mistaken theory that it caused fevers, it was immediately followed by one of the worst epidemics this city has ever known. The deaths from *accesso pernicioso* rose to 50 a day, and the natives were quite as subject to it as foreigners. The protracted drouth this year, accompanied by oppressive heat, has again brought this fatal and terrible disease to the front, and the authorities have apparently been made to see that if something is not done at once we may have an even worse epidemic than that of 1889. The cause is certainly not difficult to understand. It is impossible to stand so high a temperature for a long period, night and day, without its exercising an injurious influence on the system. If the nights are cool so that one can sleep well, the intense heat of the day can be more easily borne, but when the superheated streets keep the temperature up to a high degree all night and the people are unable, or do not try, to reduce the temperature of their bodies to a normal point, then fevers must unavoidably ensue. For this reason watering the streets, especially at nightfall, can not fail to exercise a most beneficial influence. If, in addition to this, the health authorities would teach the people how to ventilate and cool their rooms, and then advise them what to eat and drink and how to dress, the character of this city in the matter of fever epidemics would very soon be improved.

## *THE CHILIAN QUESTION.*

The two leading independent republican newspapers in the United States are the *New York Times* and the *Evening Post*. Both of these journals have been untiringly opposed to Mr. Blaine as a candidate for the presidency and as a political leader, and both have been in active opposition to the Harrison administration. As advocates of free trade, both have been hostile to the protection policy of the republican party. They have had the independence and courage at all times to criticise and condemn any act of either party, and to oppose every candidate for office who did not command their confidence. Naturally this independence of opinion sometimes leads to a novice able divergency between the two papers, and in no case has this been more noteworthy than on the Chilian question.

As the *Jornal do Commercio* has taken the trouble to quote the *Evening Post* to support its prejudiced view of the action of the United States toward Chili, it is just and proper that the comments of the *New York Times* on the same subject should also be placed before the Brazilian public. The *Times* is a newspaper of much wider circulation and much greater influence than the *Evening Post*, and its opinion on any such question must be considered as a far better expression of the American view than that of its evening contemporary. Both here and at Buenos Aires an effort has been made to prejudice the public mind against the United States, and in some cases much foolish talk has been indulged in about forming a Latin-American alliance against Saxon America. Such an alliance would of course be as fruitless as it is foolish. If its creation is to depend upon the aggressive conduct of the United States toward any Latin-American country, it will never exist, for the Americans have no such policy and no such ambition.

The editorial of the *New York Times* on the settlement of the Chilian controversy was as follows:—

### *WISE AND SENSIBLE CHILE!*

Our just complaints against Chile, as set forth in the President's message and the published correspondence, are based upon two specific grounds—the vindictive attack upon the *Baltimore's* men and Minister Matta's offensive note of Dec. 11. The first of these acts complained of is an injury, since two United States seamen were killed and many others wounded; it is also a national affront, since the resentment so violently exhibited by the Chilleans was directed, not against the individuals assaulted, but against their uniform and their American nationality. Minister Matta's note is an insult simply nourished with material injury.

For both the insult and the injury Chile very wisely, sensibly, and honorably offers full reparation. The insulting note she withdraws and disavows. The affair of Oct. 16 she offers to leave to the arbitration of a neutral nation, or to the decision of the Supreme Court. That offer is equivalent to an acknowledgment that the Chilean position in respect to the matter was unsound and could not be sustained, and on the determined facts either form of settlement almost of necessity must involve a decree of indemnity and reparation for the injury, as Chile, no doubt, is well aware in making the offer.

In the matter of the offensive note, we did all that the case calls for in threatening to recall our minister to Chile. That is all that self-respect demanded or modern customs impose. In the graver matter of the *Baltimore's* men, self-protection, as well as self-respect, bade us so to bear ourselves that no more United States sailors would be wantonly murdered in Valparaiso or in any other port.

We were bound so to bear ourselves, or else abandon all pretense of protecting our own flesh and blood on foreign soil, should be the conviction of every person who is capable of reasoning as a man and not as a woman, as a citizen and not as a partisan, as an American and not as an immigrant. It is always timely to picture forth the horrors of war. No humane person is ever unmoved by such delineations. But the shooting and stabbing of our sailors was terrible and bloody, a cowl, cowardly assault on unarmed men by a furious mob of citizens, soldiers, and police. Before we could quite make up our minds that a few sailors more or less were not worth the cost and risk and the possible horrors of an armed demonstration, we had to consider somewhat the actual horrors of Oct. 16, and not merely that, but the repetition of such horrors in all the ports of the civilized world whenever it should become known that the United States of America allowed the murdering of its sailors to go unnoticed and unpunished, and whenever a feeling of hostility against our government might move a street mob to acts of violence against our citizens. The fact that we did consider these things and gave evidence of it, undoubtedly influenced Chile in her conclusion.

A narrow and miserable view of this affair has been taken in some quarters, where it is held that nothing but the national honor and the national dignity was at stake, and as these, like patriotism, are exploded traditions, it has been held that we ought to bear Mr. Matta's insults and the Valparaiso mob's ginshot wounds with uncomplaining meekness. If this had been the case, we might, perhaps, have commented ourselves with the recall of our minister. But we had to determine not merely a question of national honor, but of protecting the lives and persons of our citizens—in short, of procuring from Chile a voluntary acknowledgment of error of such form and substance that it should have great and sufficient force as a warning example; or else of teaching her and others the needed lesson in another way. The fact that Chile is a small power and we a great one necessarily affected the expectation of naval or military glory to be achieved in any contest we might have with her. But we are not hunters of glory, and disparity of size does not diminish the gravity of an injury on the one part or preclude the necessity of retaliation on the other. That disparity undoubtedly did favor a peaceful settlement in the present case, just as equality in respect to size and civilization diminishes the chance that such causes of misunderstanding will arise between any two countries.

The statements of the President's message and the evidence of the correspondence leave no reasonable doubt that the assault upon the *Baltimore's* sailors was, as our government has claimed in Mr. Blaine's note of Jan. 21, "an attack upon the uniform of the United States navy, having its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to this government, and not in any act of the sailors or of any of them." To allow such an incident to pass without reparation or the attempt to exact reparation would be tantamount to withdrawing the national protection from United States citizens sojourning on foreign soil. Our provocation must be held to be just and well grounded unless we are disposed to believe that the officers and seamen of our navy have lied about the cause and progress of the affair of Oct. 16, and that the Chileans alone have told the truth. But we cannot doubt the evidence before us on that point. We can hardly arbitrate as to the fact that the assault on our sailors was wanton and unprovoked. We may under Chile's offer propose to arbitrate the terms of settlement, and such a proposition we ought to make.

From *The Argentine News*, Rosario, Feb. 20th.

### *CRIME IN SANTA FÉ.*

The *Razon* says:—"We have already complained of cattle being stolen, day after day, with the connivance and under the direction of Justices of the Peace, but we have now to report daily murders committed with impunity, the victims being colonists and small shop-keepers. Within the last month the following crimes have been committed: 1. A whole family murdered at San Augustin. 2. Señor Rodiguez assassinated at Angelica. 3. Two colonists murdered at Monigotes. 4. Two others at San-Pereyra. 5. Wife of Consul stressed murdered, besides many others.

According to the *Opinion* the cause of these wholesale murders was notorious. All the worst cut-throats in the country were under the protection of persons holding public office, who employed them for electioneering purposes. As for the Justices of Peace in the rural departments they were, for the most part, the greatest ruffians that could be found. With rare exceptions they were a menace to the life and property of every honest man in the country."

*ENGLISH JUNIOR CLERKS AND THE PESTILENCE.*

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

SIR,—Will you permit me to call attention to three points in connection with my letter to your paper under this heading, and dated 23rd ultimo.

1. My late brother's salary was 400$ per month, and not 45 $.

2 His case, as the context of my letter shows, should not have been described without qualification as "typical," inasmuch as his employers, on solicitation, showed themselves willing to pay a portion of his extra expenses to S. Paulo.

3. One firm of the first standing, viz., that of Messrs. Edward Johnston & Co., had at some time previous to my brother's decease, completed arrangements for the conveyance, at nights, of their Santos staff to the top of the Serra, and for their lodgment in that safe locality.

Emendation No. 2 bears, it will be seen, in the direction of justifying my contention, viz.: that such special measures are necessary.

But No. 3 strengthens it beyond measure, and shows, besides, that the means of arresting the yellow fever butchery can be found, where the will exists to find them.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
DONALD MACNICOL.

*NITRATE AS A REVENUE PRODUCER.*

Since Chile came into possession of Tarapacá and the other nitrate producing territories she had received in duties on nitrate and iodine up to the end of 1889 the enormous sum of 110,127,783 dollars, as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1880 | $ 1,336,881 |
| 1881 | 5,829,633 |
| 1882 | 8,317,712 |
| 1883 | 10,176,336 |
| 1884 | 10,855,330 |
| 1885 | 10,510,182 |
| 1886 | 10,599,419 |
| 1887 | 13,098,747 |
| 1888 | 17,917,858 |
| 1889 | 21,485,685 |

If to the above there be added the duties received in 1890 and 1891 we shall have a total not far short of one hundred and fifty millions. It does not say much for the administrators of the national finances during the last twelve years that, with this enormous sum at their disposal, they should have failed to redeem the paper money issued during the war, and that instead of reducing the national debt they should have augmented it.—*The Chilean Times*, February 3rd.

*SÃO PAULO RAILWAY.*

SÃO PAULO, 12th March, 1892.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th instant is published a letter from the worthy president of the "Commercial and Industrial Commission of São Paulo," in which he states that the superintendent of the São Paulo railway in replying to accusations made against the service of that line by the RIO NEWS sought to shield himself in the report of the sub-committee who went to Santos to examine *de visu* the question of transport between that city and São Paulo.

This sub-committee as I then understood their visit, went to Santos to point out any apparent defects which they might be able to detect in the company's arrangements for receiving goods in that city, or to make any suggestions to facilitate the same.

The competency of the members of this sub-committee for the work they undertook cannot be called in question.

If they limited themselves "to the indication of two very comprehensive measures for the definite solution of the obstacles which the service of importation encounters in Santos station," it is to be presumed that during their visit they were unable to discover anything else worthy of calling attention to.

But it may not be out of place to remark that the "two" suggestions made could avail nothing for relieving present difficulties, since their execution depended upon others rather than upon the company, and in any case were measures for a future more or less remote according to circumstances.

The worthy president of the "Commercial and Industrial Commission of São Paulo" desires to assure your readers that the paragraph he quotes from the report of the commission to the government dated the 13th of January ult. is still maintained in its entirety. There is nothing in the paragraph quoted that the company need object to. If the service is not all the company would wish it to be, the fault, if any, is with others and not with the company. The necessities of its growing traffic were long ago foreseen and efforts made to provide for all contingencies, but from various circumstances (without entering into details) the works projected by the company could not be carried out.

Whatever obstacles there may be at present to the rapid handling of merchandise in the Santos station from lack of space, the company is in no way responsible.

No one laments more than my directors, that our warehouses in Santos should only have a limited capacity to meet the sudden, and to most people, unexpected expansion of traffic, and certainly the desire is to provide with the least possible delay for every demand the trade of the state and the port of Santos can possibly make upon the railway.

In this time of alarming telegrams and newspaper reports in regard to the so-called *crise de transportes* in Santos, which are not always unassociated with the interest of rival schemes, there may be still found some slight consolation to those who do not quite believe that no good thing can come out of Nazareth, in the terms of the report of the committee, of which Sr. C. Teixeira de Carvalho is the worthy president, when urging the government not to consent to the sale of this line to one of the leading railways of this state.

With regard to the desired night service the company will have no hesitation in establishing this when the necessity arises, which has not been the case up to this time, or in taking any other steps possible to meet the necessities of the traffic.

I remain, Sir,
Yours truly,
WILLIAM SPEERS, *Superintendent.*

*THE HOSPITAL.*

It is to be deeply regretted that the Strangers' Hospital is not further advanced so that it could be made ready at once for the reception of patients. It is an undertaking which can not easily be hurried, especially the formalities of organizing, the purchase of property and the reconstruction of an old building to meet the needs of a hospital and the requirements of the sanitary authorities. All the preliminary steps have now been taken, the Rua da Passagem property has been formally transferred to the association, and the plans for reconstruction have received official approval. Work will be begun at once to execute these plans, which will not only include the improvements required in the buildings, but also the laying of water pipes to connect with the public supply, which will be pumped up to the hospital, and provisions for lighting the institution either by gas or electricity. It is calculated that at least two months will be required to carry out these most necessary improvements, after which the hospital will be ready for use. It has been found that the old buildings can very easily be converted to the requirements of a hospital, and will, with a few small additions, be large enough for ordinary requirements. They are also well adapted for the extensions which will have to be made at no distant day. The site is high, healthy and picturesque, commanding some of the prettiest views about Rio. The grounds are capable, also, of being developed into one of the most attractive places about the city. With a comparatively moderate outlay of money, the Strangers' Hospital can be made a model institution of its kind, in which every one of its benefactors will have just reason for pride. It should not be forgotten, however, that much money is still needed to carry the plans of the directors to completion. Since our last published list the following subscriptions have been received:

| | |
|---|---|
| London and River Plate Bank... | 5,000$000 |
| The Singer Manufacturing Co... | 1,000$000 |
| J. R. Briscoe..... | 500$000 |
| C. J. Fred. Adam (£10 @ 11⅞d.) | 202$100 |
| | 6,702$100 |
| Amount previously acknowledged | 102,138$000 |
| Total received to date.. | 108,840$100 |

*RIVER PLATE ITEMS.*

—The Uruguayan government has officially suppressed Carnival.

—The Montevideo customs-receipts for February amounted to $621,322.77.

—It is reported that in some of the departments in Mendoza the crops have been entirely destroyed by the locusts.

—The Argentine health authorities have declared the port of Paranaguá to be infected, yellow fever having broken out there.

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in January numbered 1,575 from distant foreign ports and 2,563 from Montevideo.

—There has been some talk of prosecuting ballot-box frauds at Buenos Aires, but nothing is likely to come of it. It will require the greatest revolution Argentina has ever known to secure the punishment of such offenders.

—There was a rain-making experiment at Lomas, Buenos Aires, on the 8th ult., under the direction of a Capt. Fernandez. He succeeded in getting his balloon up about 30 feet where the dynamite was exploded, causing some damage to a neighbouring grocery.

—The trouble in the lazaret at Flores Island last Sunday was caused by some Brazilian soldiers, passengers by the *Pelotas*, who refused to submit to the regulations of the island, and attacked the sentinels with stones. In repelling the attack one of them was severely wounded.—*Montevideo Times*, March 4th.

—Our readers will remember the case, on which we recently commented, of the English ship *British Prince* in Buenos Aires, the officers and men of which refused to go to Rio de Janeiro on account of the yellow fever. We now see that the owners have telegraphed cancelling the charter to that infected port, and consequently the naval court which was to have been held on the men for their disobedience was withdrawn. They have written to the *Buenos Aires Standard* thanking it for its warm advocacy of their just cause.—*Montevideo Times*, March 5th.

—Carnival in Buenos Aires may be considered as a thing of the past. With the exception of the usual masked balls at the various theatres and an attempt at a "corso" in the calle Buen Orden and an apology for one in the calle Moreno there was nothing to indicate its presence during the past few days. This is attributed by some to the tension in the political world and by others to a scarcity of cash, anyhow the saturnalia which characterized this season in former years seems to be dead beyond revival. There was a "corso" at Flores which was attended by the families of that fashionable quarter. Many of the balls given at clubs are said to have been failures and in fact the whole thing was as flat as flat could be.—*Southern Cross.*

—The *Buenos Aires Herald* says:—"The Argentine republic for the next few years will need more than at any previous period of her history ability and honor in public administration, especially in the department of finance." We are afraid this is what it is least likely to get. The whole River Plate seems to have gone completely off the track in financial matters, and its methods, which show little ability and still less honesty, are hopeless. For our part we see little hope of a cure until a new generation springs up, or until some European power takes the financial administration of the countries in hand and teaches the natives civilised methods and some common honesty towards their creditors and benefactors.—*Montevideo Times.*

Suppose we extend the epidemic of dishonesty and misgovernment to all South America! At the present moment there is confusion and retrogression everywhere.

—For some time past the authorities of the chemical inspection office have been keeping a close eye on the itinerary Basque milkmen with the result that many have been fined and their vile adulterations confiscated. Undismayed, however, they persisted in selling us milk stuff containing large proportions of water. The authorities thereupon determined to put down the abuse, with the result that on Friday last out of 220 milkmen 113 were fined for selling watered milk. The majority resisted the payment of the fines and assumed so threatening an attitude that the police were obliged to send for reinforcements, and many refusing to pay the fine were detained in the *comissaria*. On the following day (Saturday) the mounted *lecheros* went on strike and endeavored to prevent those of the *gremio* who milk their cows in the streets from doing business; they also prevented the *tonheros* in the city from selling milk, the greater part of which they emptied down the sinks. They seized all the milk arriving at the railway stations and emptied the contents of the cans on the road. On Saturday the intendant's secretary, Sr. Williams and Sr. Martinez de Hoz, aided by the employés at the Southern railway station, managed to save enough of the precious fluid to serve the hospitals and other public establishments where it is much required. The strike continued during Sunday and Monday, and the want of milk was much felt throughout the city, especially by infants and invalids. On Wednesday the strike ceased and the milkmen engaged Dr. Mariano Varela to represent them in whatever proceedings may ensue. While the strike lasted the intendant had all the milk arriving at the different railway stations seized, paid for, and sent to the municipal markets for sale. The men who were arrested declare that they were seized outside the city and that consequently the milk could not have been adulterated.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, March 4th.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Ceará is preparing to elect a new legislature.

—The new legislature of Sergipe will meet on the 31st inst.

—The cruiser *Paranahyba* reached Maranhão on the 10th inst.

—The election in Santa Catharina has been postponed to the 24th ult.

—In Paranagná there have recently been several deaths from yellow fever.

—There is yellow fever at Rezende, Entre Rios and other towns in the country.

—Five prisoners made their escape from the Santa Catharina jail on the 3rd inst.

—The S. Paulo merchants are preparing to memorialize the government again on the block at Santos.

—In the month of February there were slaughtered at the abattoir at Santos 848 beeves, 72 hogs and 53 sheep.

—It is said that a single cargo of merchandise received at Santos was damaged by exposure to the amount of 600,000$.

—It is stated that Dr. Alfredo Madureira, chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro, has tendered his resignation.

—At Santos on the 8th inst. the English vessel *The Frederick* was attacked by a band of men armed with revolvers.

—It was reported in Santos on the 8th that Dr. Cerqueira Cezar intended resigning the presidency of the state of S. Paulo.

—In Maranhão an election will be held on April 18th for a constituent assembly and governor and lieutenant-governor of the state.

—Ex-Senator Siqueira Mendes, one of the most influential politicians in Pará in the time of the empire, died in Ceará on the 7th inst.

—Part I of the draft of the constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro was voted by the constituent assembly in 1st discussion on the 10th inst.

—The S. Paulo merchants, in view of the block at Santos, ask that the time fixed for paying duties without the additional 50 %, be prolonged.

—It is stated that several members of the legislature of Minas Geraes will resign their seats as soon as Cesario Alvim's resignation is accepted.

—In the constituent assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro the draft of the state constitution was presented by the respective committee on the 8th inst.

—The chief of police of Rio Grande do Sul has set at liberty the persons arrested for being implicated in the recent revolutionary movement in that state.

—A telegram from Bahia, of the 11th inst., says that the tobacco merchants of that city will meet to-morrow to protest against the new tax on tobacco.

—According to a Pernambuco telegram, Deputy José Mariano, in responding to a toast at a dinner, declared that the government of Gen. Floriano Peixoto will not last long.

—As was generally expected, the elections in S. Paulo and Espirito Santo were favorable to the partisans of the respective state administrations. The other side "wouldn't play."

—The employés of the S. Paulo tramway company attempted to strike on the 10th; but the manager with the assistance of the police succeeded in inducing them to return to work.

—Dr. Avelino Pinho, ex-deputy of the state of Rio de Janeiro, was barbarously murdered some days ago at his plantation near Cantagallo. The report has since been contradicted.

—A Portuguese bookkeeper, said to be very much esteemed, was found on the 10th lying dead, covered with blood and with a bullet in his head, in the corridor of a house in S. Paulo.

—The Junta Commercial of Bahia recorded last year 70 contracts of partnership, the capital of the respective firms being 40,293,5998051. There were 24 dissolutions of partnership recorded.

—The municipal council of Santos has prohibited the leaving of merchandise on the wharves, and the agents of steamers threaten to cause their steamers to be discharged of S. Paulo merchandise at Rio.

—The *País* publishes a S. Paulo telegram of the 8th, giving an account of an unsuccessful plot to attack the official residence of the president of the state. Dr. Jesuino Cardoso and Paulino Lima were arrested.

—The chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro arrested at Cantagallo 19 persons said to be implicated in the murder of the planter Manoel da Costa Ramos. He seized 30 stand of arms and 2,000 cartridges.

—Has the Campanha government collapsed, or has it not? If it has, why do the newspapers continue to publish telegrams in opposition to that government? And why do its opponents continue to telegraph that they are raising troops to fight it?

—The municipal council of Pará has passed an ordinance requiring the bread sold by bakers to be of the following weights:—50, 100, 150, 200 and 400 grammes, a difference of 10 %, however, being tolerated. Infractions of this ordinance are punished with a fine of 30$.

—A Bahia telegram of the 8th indicates that the agreement for electing Counsillor Saraiva governor of the state has been broken. Dr. Cezar Zama declares in the *Pequeno Jornal* that he will never recognize the election of Dr. Rodrigues Lima, who appears to be the official candidate. The national party, it is stated, will not take part in the election. The political situation in the states is becoming very much complicated. There seems to be none but official organizations, no principle, no liberty, no patriotism, no honor, no shame.

—The *Phorol* of Juiz de Fóra relates a story which deserves attention. The 2nd substitute of a police *delegado* wished to have a drunken man arrested and taken to jail, and ordered an Italian to do it. The latter refused, alleging that as a foreigner he was not obliged to render such a service. The official thereupon ordered him under arrest. He ran into a house for protection, but the official, accompanied by six policemen, broke into the house through a window, searched all the rooms, and dragged the fugitive away to jail, where he was insulted, beaten and robbed of 15$. This is a sample of the justice which is to be found in all parts of the country.

—In Santos on the 9th inst., says the *Diario Popular*, Capt Hermegildo, a cavalry officer, entered a grocery, called for a glass of alcohol and, after disposing of the contents, threw the glass on the pavement. A *fiscal* fined him 5$. The captain paid the fine and insulted the *fiscal*, who had him arrested and carried to a police station. There the captain insulted the guards and their commander and vowed that he would return with his soldiers and destroy the building. Some of the soldiers then appeared and demanded his release. They were followed by an ensign, who, after apologizing for the captain's conduct, succeeded in having him set at liberty. We do not hear that this model "captain" has been discharged from the service.

THE rainfall at Colombo, Ceylon, last year was 119 inches, against an annual average of 88 inches for the preceding 21 years.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—At Ponto Novo railway warehouses are entirely full and cars now arriving there with freight are not unloaded.

—The laborers employed at the Gamboa station of the Central railway struck for higher wages on the 8th. They ask for 4$ a day.

—A news agent in S. Paulo has decided to give up business on account of the irregularity with which the express train from Rio arrives at that city.

—The government has refused to grant permission to the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro no Brazil to suspend for two years the work of construction on the Benevente and Minas railway.

—The receipts of the S. Christovão tramway lines in 1891 were 2,357,302$,24, including the balance from 1890, and the expenditures amounted to 1,295,924$509. In 1891 the cars of the company carried 17,113,014 passengers, against 12,998,032 in 1890.

—José Bento da Cruz, who has a grant from the state of S. Paulo for building a railway from Cruzeiro to Bananal, protests against a similar grant made by the general government to the Companhia Estrada de Ferro e Lavoura Rio e S. Paulo. The minister of agriculture decides the protest is well founded, but that, since the state of S. Paulo did not protest in time, the right of the claimant can only be established by resorting to courts of law.

—The Rio Claro railway company has been relieved of a fine of 20,000$ imposed upon it by the S. Paulo government for not concluding the Brotas branch line in the time fixed. In compensation for being relieved of the fine the company is to relinquish all claim to damages on account of events that occurred at Brotas and will bind itself not to increase freight and passenger rates on account of the difference between the length of the old line and that of the new one.

# COFFEE NOTES

—During the month of April the export duty collected on coffee by the state of Minas Geraes will be 53 reis per kilogram.

—A well-known Java coffee planter, Mr. Anton Kessler, writes to a Ceylon friend about coffee as follows:—

"Coffee is doing beautifully now, and if things in Brazil go on in the way they are doing now, the high prices which are now ranging may last some time longer. Still, this Brazil is a puzzle—the emancipation of the slaves does not seem to have done them much harm—though many thought it would be the death of them; and even revolutions do not seem to affect them either."

—The drought has resulted in great dearth of coffee seedlings on many estates in Java. Large quantities of the available stocks perished owing to the dryness of the season, during which several rivers ceased to run for months. This has proved very hard upon the planters as, in consequence of expected high prices, they had cleared large areas for coffee growing. Hence a heavy demand has risen for seedlings, with small supply, and rates have risen from 1½ to 5 guilder cents apiece. The coffee crop on the west coast of Sumatra, last year, is estimated at about 49,000 piculs.—*Straits Times.*

—A Selangor correspondent of the Ceylon *Overland Times* writes as follows of the production of Liberian coffee in that country:—

"Having visited several of the Liberian coffee estates in this neighborhood I can only say that, had I known there was such land to be had in Selangor for 10s. per acre, or even more, I should never have owned any land in Kalutara. In Ceylon, Liberian coffee has been a failure—in Selangor it thrives, and thrives well. Here is an Eldorado for a young experienced planter, with a little capital at his back. Ceylon must always stand well out in the front rank—no one wishes it otherwise. Here can be created a second edition of Ceylon, with good land up to 2,000 feet elevation. The planters can here get a perpetual lease of 500 acres for £250 with the condition that more than three-quarters must not remain uncultivated for 3 years and a beginning must be made in 6 months. Should the planter invest £1,000, the government may assist him with another £1,000 on terms which would make the bygone "agents" in Ceylon rive from their graves with astonishment. As to the land, come and see. The soil is deep and grows luxuriant Liberian coffee. I had never dreamed of seeing such a field as one can walk over within two miles of the capital of this state, which is served by a railway from the coast. The rainfall is adequate and well distributed, and the climate very healthy. Then the labor question is easily disposed of. A friend of mine has just imported 200 men at $8 per head; 200 men will go a long way on a coffee estate, and the Tamil cooly will thrive in such a country."

# LOCAL NOTES

—It is said that Gov. Thaumaturgo will also publish a manifesto.

—The ordinance for selling bread by weight goes into operation on the 20th inst.

—The Swift comet was seen on the 10th inst. by the Astronomical Observatory in this city.

—On the 10th a servant employed at a house on Rua do Cattete, disappeared with jewels valued at 20,000$.

—A part of the marble stair at the postoffice gave way and fell on the 11th. Fortunately no one was hurt.

—The *Aliança* brought from New York for the government 137 bars of silver weighing 150,404.60 ounces.

—In the cemeteries of this city 130 persons were buried on the 9th inst. This is nearly at the rate of 95 per thousand per annum.

—Councillor João Florentino Meira de Vasconcellos, senator for Parahyba in the time of the empire, died in this city on the 9th inst.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* is publishing some interesting notes written by the late Emperor on the biography of Councillor Furtado by Dr. Tito Franco de Almeida.

—There were 145 deaths in this city on the 13th, equivalent to about 108 per thousand per annum, of which 56 were from yellow fever, 26 other fevers, 10 *accesso pernicioso* and 3 from typhus.

—The *Jornal do Commercio*, of the 9th inst., publishes the manifesto of Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz, deposed governor of Ceará. The general says he considers himself still governor of the state.

—No one really knows what the death rate from yellow fever is. The hospitals, where it is heaviest, do not report, and the truth is probably being concealed. The Empreza Funeraria is finding it difficult to bury the dead.

—On the 8th inst. the director general of the post-office wrote to the chief of the 4th section instructing him to answer at once a statement made in the *Industrial* of that date in regard to the neglect of post-office employés to forward papers, when not feed by the managers of those papers.

—Dr. Alfredo Mellor Marques de Souza, a physician residing at Bom Jardim, came to this city on the 6th and that night attended the theatre. After leaving the theatre, he met a policeman of whom he inquired the way to Rua do Visconde de Itauna. The policeman, discovering that the doctor had three watches (one belonging to himself, one to his wife and the other to a friend, the two latter having been sent by him for the purpose of being repaired) arrested him and took him to a police station, where he was detained until 9 o'clock on the following day. When brought before the *sub-delegado* he produced his medical diploma, whereupon the zealous official began to ask him questions about medicine to determine if his statement was true. He was then returned to prison and was released only upon the intercession of a friend.

—The director of the mint has been ordered to send 20,000$ in nickel to S. Paulo.

—The idea of prohibiting the running of street-cars on Rua de Gonçalves Dias has been revived. Perhaps the Metropolitana wants the street.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 12th inst. says that the electoral regulations framed by Dr. Macedo Soares have been approved.

—It is said the Companhia de Panificação brought 14 bakers last year from the River Plate, and that of these 13 have died of yellow fever and the remaining one, at last accounts, was dangerously ill.

—Unknown persons have recently broken into the library of Quinta da Boa Vista and carried off some of the most valuable volumes. So, at least, it has been reported in the *Jornal do Commercio*.

—The shareholders of the Companhia Expeditora de Mercadorias, at their meeting on the 10th inst., resolved to liquidate the company. This was apparently influenced by the fact that there is something to do in that line just at present, which was not comprehended in the original plan.

—Deputy Aristides Lobo says that, in the name of national tranquillity, he opposes a presidential election for filling the vacancy caused by Gen. Deodoro's resignation. Tranquillity will cover a multitude of sins and afford no slight protection for such statesmen as Aristides Lobo.

—On Friday there was a strike against the price of 100 reis per cup of coffee. Bands of students and other youngsters entered the cafés, armed with sticks, and ordered coffee, paying only 60 reis, and compelling the proprietors to agree to change the old price. The young fools do not know, perhaps, that adulteration will now result.

—The cost of lighting the streets of this city was 1,081,130$464 in 1891, against 856,047$146 in 1890. That of lighting the public gardens was 12,209$407 in 1891, against 7,961$681 in 1890. The lighting of public departments cost 271,594$562 in 1891, against 179,043$263 in 1890. The gas-works consumed last year 47,358 tons of coal and made 15,379,803 cubic metres of gas, of which 1,775,263 cubic metres, or nearly 12 %, were lost.

—We cannot recommend too strongly the necessity of observing a rigidly temperate life during a season of intense heat like that through which we are now passing. In such a time only light food and cooling drinks should be taken. It is no more than reasonable to say that spirits, rich food, or anything likely to intensify the heat of the body, at a time when one's blood is in such a ferment, is source of extreme danger. It might be well, also, to avoid the falsified mineral waters which the Brazilian authorities permit to be sold in such quantities.

—Some days ago a foreigner residing in Tijuca fell ill with fever. A friend went for a physician about 10 o'clock at night, who refused to attend on the ground that the patient would not be permitted to remain in the house. The next morning he was in reality turned out and was brought into the city to the private hospital of Drs. Catta Preta and Werneck. At this place his friend was told that the hospital was full and no more could be received. Permission was then asked to leave the patient half an hour in the hospital waiting-room while the friend went out to consult some acquaintances. "Not one minute!" was the unfeeling reply, and the sick man was accordingly turned out into the street. He was then taken to a private boarding-house, whose proprietor took him in. The boarders objected, however, and the landlord was advised by the health authorities that if another death occurred in this house it would be closed up for six months. So for a third time that day the unfortunate patient was turned out into the street, and was taken to the São Sebastião hospital. For sheer inhumanity Rio de Janeiro is fast winning a brilliant reputation.

## *DIED.*

ROMBAUER.—In this city, on the 8th instant, MARIETTA ROMBAUER, wife of Theodore Rombauer, honorary consul of Austria-Hungary, and partner in the firm of Rombauer & Co.

GOETZ.—At the Barra, Santos, on the 7th inst., of yellow fever, GEORGE GOETZ, an American citizen and partner in the house of Goetz, Hayn & Co., aged 32 years.

HALSEY.—In this city, on the 13th inst., of yellow fever, GEORGE ALBAN HALSEY, son of Joseph Halsey, of St. Albans, England, aged 29 years.

STURDY.—At Rua do Russell, on the 10th inst., of pernicious fever, HENRY DIRRELL, aged 1 yr. 10 months, son of Henry and the late Alice Mary Sturdy.

PARK.—On the 11th inst., in this city, MARIAN MCKAY PARK, late of Kelburne House, Scotland.

# FINANCIAL NOTES

—A Santos telegram of the 9th says there is talk of liquidating one of the S. Paulo banks.

—The receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house in February were 776,088$093 against 681,232$359 in the corresponding month of 1891.

—It is stated that bank supervisorships offered by the government have been declined by Drs. Rangel Pestana, Urbalino de Amaral and Mattoso Camara.

—The first balance sheet of the Banco da Republica under its new direction shows that there is some attempt at getting the document into intelligible form. Most of the changes are merely "cross entries," but it appears that government money to the amount of 6,500,000$ was paid into the bank during February, and over 5,000,000$ of deposits were withdrawn. It could hardly be expected that the new directors would be able to create order in one month, but the increase in "bills receivable" looks as if fixed maturity had been secured for some of the loans.

# COMMERCIAL

*Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1892.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Par value of the Brazilian milreis (=$000), gold, | 27 d. |
| do do do do in U. S. coin at $4 86,65 per £1 stg.... | 54 75 reis |
| do $1,000 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ... | 1$827 |
| do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold ..... | 8 800 |
| Bank rated exchange, official, on London to-day | 11¾ d |
| Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)... | 2$300 |
| do do do (paper)... | 435 reis, gold |
| do do do in U. S. coin at $1 80 per £1 stg..... | 21 50 c |
| Value of $1,000 (U. S. coin) Brazilian currency (paper)..... | 4$265 |
| Value of £1 sterling " " ..... | 20$425 |

## EXCHANGE.

March 8. The market was hardly so firm, and 11¾ was the best rate obtainable for bank sterling direct, with 11 13/16 repeated for repassed paper and 11⅞ for commercial. The official rates at the banks were 11⅝—11¾ on London, 810—820 on Paris and 99$—1$012 on Hamburg at 90 dys; 4$3 on New York at sight. The market was very quiet with few bills, and very little money. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 20$570 for cash, sellers at 20$580; buyers at 20$600, sellers at 20$650 for the 15th and buyers at 20$850, sellers at 20$750 for the 31st.

March 9.—The market was irregular. The Brasilianische Bank opened at 11¾ on London, and reduced the rate to 11⅝ about midday, but there was no business in bank sterling reported under 11¾. Commercial sterling was reported at 11 13/16—11⅞ and at 11¾ in one instance. Commercial reichsmarks 995. There seemed to be an attempt to break the market to induce coffee buyers to enter, but it was not a success. Sovereigns sold at 20$600, and closed with buyers at 20$570, sellers at 20$600 for cash; buyers at 20$750 for the 15, £20,000 and sellers at 20$850 for the 31st and sellers at 20$500 the 31st.

March 10.—The market was unchanged and quiet. The Banco Sul Americano was alone at 11¾ officially, but the other banks were drawing at the same rate. Commercial sterling was reported at 11 13/16—11⅞. Sovereigns sold at 20$7 0 for the 31st, and closed with buyers at 20$620, sellers at 20$650 for cash; buyers at 20$700, sellers at 20$800 for the 31st, and buyers at 20$740 for the 20th April.

March 11. The market was firm and a little higher, but there did not appear to be much movement. The London and Brazilian and Parana Rio banks posted 11¾ on London, and the other banks were at 11⅝ officially, but all were drawing at 11¾ on bankers, with 11 13/16 obtainable on London offices. At 11 13/16 repassed paper was also reported and the quotations for commercial were 11⅞—11 15/16, although the latter was considered extreme. Sovereigns sold at 20$560, and closed with buyers at 20$540, sellers at 20$590 for cash. On Hamburg business was reported in bank paper at 997 rs.

March 12.—The market was firm and rather higher. The banks all opened at 11¾ on London and bills were obtainable at 11 13/16. In the afternoon it was currently reported that the Banco da Republica had drawn at 11⅞. There was no much movement, with bank sterling reported at 11¾—11 13/16 and repassed bills at 11⅞. For commercial sterling quotations were 11⅞—11 15/16, and the market closed firm. Sovereigns sold at 20$560 and closed with buyers at 20$550, sellers at 20$560 for cash; sellers at 20$700 for the 31st.

March 14.—The market was irregular, but at the close was described as quiet and steady. The banks all opened at 11¾ on London, and were drawing at 11 13/16 on bankers and 11⅞ on London offices, while at the same time commercial sterling found takers at 11⅞ also; there appeared, however, to be more bills than money at this quotation, though it was reported the cotton planting business in coffee had "fallen through." Official rates at the banks were 11¾ on London, 810—810 on Paris and 18001—1$002 on Hamburg at 90 dys; 4$000—4$300 on New York at sight. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 20$540, sellers at 20$580 for cash; buyers at 20$700 for the 31st.

### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

**March 7.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 Sovereigns.... | 20 580 | 2 Apolices, 4%.... | 1,135 |
| 1 Apolices, 5%.... | 1,000 | 8 do ..... | 1,136 |
| 7,500$ do ..... | 100 | | |

*Banks*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68 Brazil, 2%.... | 159 | 500 Lavoura e Com. | 100 |
| 160 do ..... | 160 | 100 Republica .... | 100 |
| 50 Commercio, 2%.. | 60 | 200 do ..... | 101 |
| 100 Industrial .... | 145 | | |

*Railways and Tramways.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 V.F.Sap'y, 10$ | 24 | | |

**March 8.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,200$ Apolices, 5%. | 100 | 45 Gold 4% '89.... | 1,180 |
| 81,70 $ do .... | 100 3 | 500 deb. Geral, £20 | 4 |
| 1 do 4% ..... | 1,135 | 200 „ L'dina, £11 | 5 13 |
| 24 do ..... | 1,136 | 100 b.n. Cr. R. Braz | 68 |
| 3,000$ do ..... | 113 6 | | |

*Banks.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Brazil ..... | 310 | 100 Industrial ..... | 120 |
| 100 do 2%. ..... | 158 | 35 Iniciador ..... | 11 500 |
| 100 do .. | 160 | 400 Republica .... | 100 |
| 25 Cred. Popular.. | 32 | | |

*Railways and Tramways.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Jar. Bot. Imp. | 190 | 100 V.F. Sap'y, 150$ | 24 |
| 44 do | 191 | | |

*Miscellaneous.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Obras Publicas | 42 500 | 100 Confeit. Nac... | 13 |
| 192 do ..... | 43 | 100 Melh. no Braz. | 66 |
| 100 do ..... | 44 | | |

**March 9.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 Sovereigns .... | 20 600 | 93,700$ Apolices 5%, | 100 3 |
| 35 Apolices, 5%.... | 1,003 | 2,000$ do ..... | 100⅞ |
| 41 do ..... | 1,005 | 6 do 4%.... | 1,137 |
| 1,800$ do ..... | 100 | 500 deb. Geral £11.3 | 5 |

*Banks.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 Brazil, 2%..... | 159 | 100 Paiz e Rio.... | 82 |
| 200 do ..... | 159 500 | 100 Republica .... | 100 |
| 15 do ..... | 160 | 300 do ..... | 100 500 |
| 200 Lavoura e Com. | 100 | | |

*Miscellaneous.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 250 V.F.Sap'y 150$ | 18 | 560 Mossoró Assú | |
| 70 Melh. no Braz. | 66 | salt, 100$. | 40 |

**March 10.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1100 Sup's bo, 3%.. | 20 700 | 50 Apol. Pem'o... | 955 |
| 15 Apolices, 5% ... | 1,015 | 150 deb. Sapucahy | 110 |
| 61 do 4%..... | 1,138 | 200 „ Surocabana | 73 |

*Banks.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 550 Brazil..... | 160 | 570 Lavoura e Com. | 100 |
| 100 Fluminense.... | 1 | 20 Mutua ..... | 1 |
| 400 Iniciador..... | 11 | 280 Republica .... | 100 |

*Railways and Tramways.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45 V.F.Sap'y, 150$ | 14 | 16 V.F.Sap'y 150$ | 18 |

*Miscellaneous.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 Cafeira Zumbi | 101 | 300 Melh. S. Paulo | 26 |
| 150 Melh. no Braz. | 65 | 100 Obras Publicas | 45 500 |
| 50 do ..... | 66 | 200 Mos. Assú, salt | 50 |

**March 11.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 Sovereigns.... | 20 560 | 17 Apol. Pem'co.. | 956 |
| 10 Apolices, 5%... | 1,005 | 64 b.n. Cr R. Bra'l | 115 |
| 9 do ..... | 1,006 | 100 „ Petrol ..... | 70 |
| 15 do ..... | 1,008 | 500 cons. Cr. Mov'l | 2 |
| 9,170$ do ..... | 100½ | 200 deb. Geral de | |
| 20 Gold 4%, '89.. | 1,170 | Com e Ind. | 87 |

*Banks.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Republica..... | 98 500 | 200 Republica. .... | 100 500 |
| 200 do ..... | 99 500 | 500 Viação..... | 12 |
| 620 do ..... | 100 | | |

*Railways and Tramways.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 V.F Sap'y 150$ | 19 | 300 V.F.Sap'y 150$ | 21 |
| 25 do ..... | 20 | 49 Jar. Bot. tram. | 191 |

*Miscellaneous*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Empreiteira.... | 86 | 50 Melh. no Braz. | 63 |

**March 12**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5000 Sovereigns..... | 20 550 | 24 Apolice, 5%..1,015 | |
| 25 Apolices, 5%...1,011 | | 100 deb. Sorocabana | 71 |
| 9,800$ do ..... | 100 | | |

*Banks.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Brazil 2%..... | 165 | 225 Iniciador..... | 10 |
| 250 Commercio, 2%. | 60 | 200 do ..... | 10 500 |
| 300 Lavoura e Com. | 102 | | |

*Railways and Tramways.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 110 Geral, 200$.... | 1 500 | 400 V.F.Sap'y 150$ | 17 500 |
| 500 V.F.Sap'y 150$ | 17 | 195 do ..... | 18 |

*Miscellaneous.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Obras Publicas. | 41 | | |

# MARKET REPORT.

*Rio de Janeiro, 14th March, 1892.*

## Exports.

**Coffee.**—We have had a very quiet week, and perhaps 30,000 bags will cover the sales made. Dealers and exporters are both rather stubborn, and a renewal of business probably depends upon a decline in exchange, although dealers are prophesying a decrease in receipts, as a cause for their firmness. Exchange has been very steady during the week, even with the scarcity of commercial bills, and it is almost certain that Santos has been more active than published advices describe. A fact worthy of note is, that in February with all the complaints of varied descriptions, there were shipped from Santos over 450,000 bags of coffee, which must be considered a very fair amount, and it possibly caused the lower ideas of European markets, where a suspension, at least partial, of shipments from Santos had been expected.

The shipments since our last report have been:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 53,885 | bags to the United States | |
| 9,847 | " | Europe |
| — | " | Cape of Good Hope |
| 4,461 | " | Elsewhere |
| 68,193 bags. | | |

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

| | | | bags. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *United States:* | | |
| Mar. 11 | New York Br str *Sirius*..... | | 32,436 |
| | *Europe:* | | |
| Mar. 8 | Mediterranean Fr str *Provence*..... | | 7,803 |
| 9 | Hamburg Ger str *Argenthia*..... | | 3,612 |
| 10 | Bordeaux Fr str *Portugal*..... | | 262 |
| 10 | London Br str *La Plata*..... | | 504 |
| | Antwerp do ..... | | 405 |
| | *Elsewhere:* | | |
| Mar. 11 | Montevideo Orient str *Malvinas*..... | | 236 |

Receipts for the past week were 60,831 bags, against 77,036 bags for the week before and 70,890 bags for the preceding week. Receipts in Santos were 53,000 bags, but this quantity covers only five days.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 213,590 bags in all hands.

The market is reported quiet and firm at nominal quotations, but last transactions were made at about the quotations we gave a week ago, viz:

| Type. | *per arroba.* | Type. | *per arroba.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 6 ..... | 16$400 | No. 8 ..... | 14$700 |
| 7 ..... | 15 400 | 9 .. ... | 14 200 |

The *patuá* remains unchanged at 998 rs. per kilogramme.

| *Vessels loading and to load.* | | *bags.* |
|---|---|---|
| New York Br str | *Kate Fawcett* ..... | .. |
| do " | *Marcia*..... | .. |
| do " | *Gleagoyle* ..... | .. |
| do " | *De Bay*..... | .. |
| do " | *Kinloch*..... | .. |
| do " | *Phidias* ..... | .. |
| do " | *Nasmyth* ..... | .. |
| do | Ger str *Salerno* ..... | .. |
| do | Amer str *Alliança* ..... | .. |
| do | Fr str *Corsica*..... | .. |
| Havre | Fr str *Entre Rios*. ..... | .. |
| do and Bordeaux | Fr str *Matapan*..... | .. |
| Hamburg | Ger str *Ceará*..... | .. |
| London | Br str *Kwapeka*..... | .. |
| do and Antwerp | Br str *Thames*..... | .. |
| Bremen and | do Ger str *Balthasar*..... | .. |
| Mediterranean | Ital str *Solferino* ..... | .. |
| do | " *Duchessa di Genova*... | .. |
| Trieste | Aust str *Szechenyi* ..... | .. |

## DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

| | | Mar. 7 | Mar. 8 | Mar. 9 | Mar. 10 | Mar. 11 | Mar. 12 | Mar. 13 | Totals since 1st Mar | Totals since 1st July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | bags | 18,801 | 4,810 | 9,118 | 9,848 | 7,145 | 8,364 | 3,315 | 120,149 | 2,920,013 |
| Shipments U. States | " | 6,466 | 5,338 | 5,609 | 1,758 | 12,—85 | 12,513 | " | 71,739 | 1,869,149 |
| " Europe | " | 2,976 | 3,444 | 2,412 | " | " | " | " | 11,911 | 821,561 |
| " Cape | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 88,930 |
| " Elsewhere | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 5,979 | 100,413 |
| Total Shipments | bags | 9,362 | 8,746 | 8,021 | 3,76 | 1,045 | 735 | " | 90,629 | 2,879,343 |
| Stock | " | 205,371 | 206,165 | 207,562 | 201,376 | 201,191 | 210,275 | 213,590 | " | " |
| Average price No. 6. | | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom | Nom. | Nom. | " | " | " |
| N. Y. " per @ | | | | | | | | | | |
| do No. 7 | " | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | " | " | " |
| N. Y. sp. " pout. No. 7 | | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ c | 14¾ c | 14¾ c | " | " | " |
| Exchange on London | | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 11 13/16 | 11¾ | 11¾ | " | " | " |
| Steamer freight, 5% primage | 40 c | " | " | 40 c | 40 c | 40 c | 40 c | " | " | " |
| Receipts at Santos | bags | 8,181 | 3,510 | 21,045 | 10,366 | — | 10,832 | " | 94,348 | 2,767,893 |

### Imports.

Receipts of all articles continue moderate, or small and the markets have generally been quiet, with very slight variations in prices. Flour is firm at unchanged quotations; there are three steamers now on the way from the United States for this port all bringing more or less flour. A cargo of Pitch pine has arrived on order, and one of Swedish that will probably be stored; the markets are firm at about our last quotations. Kerosene and Lard are steady and unchanged. A cargo of Rice has arrived from Rangoon, but the supply is moderate and prices are firmly sustained. There are some changes in Codfish, of which the supply has been small. Bran, Indian Corn, Hay, Turpentine and Rosin are all about unchanged; the quotations for River Plate corn are higher, but none arrives. Receipts of Coal are again very small. A cargo of British cement has arrived to dealers and quotations are unchanged. Exchange has been fairly steady all through the week and closed firm, but any marked advance in rates is not generally expected.

**Flour.**—Receipts have been:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Salerno*, from Baltimore | 1,000 bls. |
| *Matapan*, from the River Plate, 500 bags | 250 " |
| | 1,250 bls. |

There is still no stock in first hands and brokers report the market firm, at the following quotations, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Trieste | nominal |
| Richmond 1st | 32$500—33$000 |
| do 2nd | nominal |
| Baltimore 1st | 32 500—33 000 |
| do 2nd | 31 750—32 000 |
| Western & Interior | 32 000—33 000 |
| River Plate | nominal |
| City Mills | 32 000—33 500 |

**Pitch Pine.**—Receipts are 487,167 feet per *Carrie L. Smith*, from Pensacola, on order. The market is reported firm at 73$000—75$000 per duz.

**White Pine.**—Receipts nil. The market is unchanged and firm at 215—220 rs per foot.

**Swedish Pine.**—The *Henry*, from Wisby, brought 896 doz which are not yet sold, and quotations are nominal.

**Spruce Pine.**—Nothing to report.

**Kerosene.** Receipts are 10,000 cases per *Salerno* from New York. Brokers quote at 9$300—9$500 per case and report the market firm.

**Lard.**—The *Salerno* brought 1,000 kegs from the United States. The market is unchanged and steady at 520—540 rs. per lb for George's lard, in bits, and 500—520 rs. for other marks.

**Rice.**—Receipts have been 19,510 bags per *Willowbank*, from Rangoon and 1,000 bags per steamers via Europe. Quotations of 22$000—23$000 per bag are unchanged and the market is firm.

**Codfish.**—Receipts are 730 cases Norwegian per *Santos*. There appears to have been no very marked change in the market, and stocks may be estimated at about 7,100 packages. Dealers quote Canadian tubs at 4$000—42$000, barrels at 34$000—35$000 and Norwegian cases at 43$000—45$000.

**Bran.**—Receipts are 450 bags from the River Plate. This quality of bran may be quoted at 5$800—6$000 per bag, and city mills at 3$800— $200.

**Indian Corn.**—Receipts nil and River Plate is quoted nominally at 6$500—7$500 per bag. The supply of native corn has been moderate and it is quoted at 5$800 6$000 per bag, according to quality.

**Hay.**—Receipts nil, and quotations unchanged at 210—230 rs. per kilogramme.

**Turpentine.**—Receipts nil. Brokers quote at 760—840 rs. per kilogramme.

**Rosin.**—Receipts nil and we may quote at 12$000—13$000 per brl. according to marks.

**Coal.**—Receipts since our last report have been:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 530 | tons per *Neutral* | from Cardiff. |
| 876 | " " *S. R. Bearse*, | from Newport. |
| 540 | " " *Zeriba*, | from Grangemouth. |
| 1,658 | " " *Seringa*, | from Sydney |

The last cargo comes to the gas company and the others to dealers.

**Cement.**—Receipts are 4,453 bls. per *Chislehurst*, from London, 12 bls. British, 20 bls. French and 40 bls. Italian and Portuguese per steamers. Brokers quote the market about unchanged as follows, viz: British 11$000—12$500, German 10$000—11$000 and French 11$000—12$000, per brl.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

*From Messrs. Thomson & Co's. Market Report, dated February 29th:*

Supplies of cattle during the month have continued on a regular scale, amounting to about 70,000 head; in all for the season to about 175,000, against 128,000 same time last year and 130,000 in 1890. The import duty on cattle, introduced from the Banda Oriental, has been abolished in the meantime.

HIDES.—For salted a flatter tone has been prevailing during the month, owing to the very dull news from Europe, but as unfortunately our rates of exchange have further declined, prices in currency have hardly undergone any alteration. In the beginning of the month a good deal of business was done at 251 rs. per ½ kilo for heavy ox and at 185—190 rs. per ½ kilo for light ox and cowhides, which prices were then equal to about 3⅝—2 15/16 d. stg. per ½ kilo, free on board with freight and commission; later on a large sale took place at a difference of 3 rs. per ½ kilo, on the heavy ox, and during the last few days some *saladeristas* resolved upon accepting 245 rs. per ½ kilo. for heavy ox and 185 rs. per ½ kilo. for light ox and cowhides, which, at present rates of exchange, are equal to about 3⅛—2 13/16 d. stg. per ½ kilo free on board with freight and commission. At these latter quotations there are still buyers, but no more sellers for the moment. In dry hides some further sales were reported during the month, at the prices mentioned in our last circular, viz: the parity of 12¼ d. stg. per kilo. cost, steamer-freight and commission for American and 13¾ d. stg. per kilo for heavy hides. At present there seem to be no more buyers at the former quotation, but the disposable stock being very small, *barraquejros* show no anxiety to sell. Supplies of hides from the interior have been quite insignificant.

HORSEHAIR.—Very little has been offered for sale during the month. We quote 18$450 - 18$480 per kilo, baled, equal to 20 d. stg per kilo. cost, steamer freight and commission.

WOOL.—Supplies have been small, and there is now very little left for disposal.

Export of hides since January 1st:

| | 1891 | | 1891 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *salted* | *dry* | *salted* | *dry* |
| Europe | 72,855 | 24,129 | 23,621 | 48,190 |
| United States | .. | 8 832 | .. | 16,034 |

## SANTOS.

*From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co.'s Market Report, dated March 1st:*

COFFEE.—Our market opened at a marked advance and prices have, with slight fluctuations, been well maintained throughout the past month. Although markets abroad have been duller during the last fortnight holders remain firm at our quotations. Very high prices were paid for good and fine coffees, which continue scarce and much sought after.

Receipts averaged 19,088 bags per diem, against 8 081 bags in 1891 and 5,428 bags in 1890. From July 1st to date they reach 2,731,797 bags, against 2,454,343 bags in 1891 and 1,617,444 bags in 1890.

Stocks are 353,419 bags in all hands, of which 119,230 bags are engaged for shipment.

We quote, for our Standards, f. o. b. with freight by steamer to London and New York, 3 per cent. commission and exchange 13½d: Nos. 2, good average, *9oz 9d* per cwt., and 15⅜c per lb.

The clearances in February were:

| | | bags. |
|---|---|---|
| *United States:* | | |
| New York | | 149,019 |
| *Europe:* | | |
| Channel f. o. | 15,000 | |
| Havre | 92,513 | |
| Antwerp | 40,967 | |
| Hamburg | 107,155 | |
| Rotterdam | 17,766 | |
| London | 1,000 | |
| Trieste | 26, 172 | |
| Genoa | 9,095 | 309,668 |
| Rio and Coast | | 76 |
| | | 458,763 |

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for eight months of crop-years:

| DESTINATION | 1891-92 | 1890-91 | 1889-90 |
|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES. | Bags | Bags. | Bags. |
| New York | 604 876 | 576 094 | 4 7 854 |
| Baltimore | .. | 8 347 | 9 028 |
| Richmond | .. | . | .. |
| New Orleans | .. | 2 997 | 1 737 |
| Galveston | .. | .. | 712 |
| Total | 604 876 | 587 418 | 419 325 |
| EUROPE. | | | |
| Channel f. o | 15 000 | .. | 5 000 |
| Havre | 450 622 | 423 461 | 290 096 |
| Antwerp | 239 433 | 239 388 | 218 110 |
| North of Europe & Baltic | 800 878 | 510 124 | 519 969 |
| England | 34 457 | 35 058 | 35 212 |
| Bordeaux | .. | 2 792 | 2,000 |
| Lisbon f. o | .. | .. | .. |
| Gibraltar f. o. | .. | .. | .. |
| Portugal | .. | .. | .. |
| Mediterranean | 267 577 | 267 226 | 159 732 |
| Total | 1 827 597 | 1,678 050 | 1,219 715 |
| ELSEWHERE | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope | .. | .. | .. |
| River Plate & West Coast | .. | . | .. |
| Rio and coast | 1 912 | 627 | 1 202 |
| Total | 1 912 | 627 | 1 202 |
| United States | 604 876 | 587 418 | 419 325 |
| Europe | 1,827 597 | 1 67 050 | 1,219 715 |
| Elsewhere | 1 912 | 627 | 1 202 |
| Totals | 2 434 385 | 2 266 095 | 1 640 242 |

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for two months:

| DESTINATION | 1892 | 1891 | 1890 |
|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES | Bags. | Bags. | Bags. |
| New York | 234 436 | 170 759 | 25 711 |
| Baltimore | .. | .. | .. |
| Richmond | .. | .. | .. |
| New Orleans | .. | .. | 250 |
| Galveston | .. | .. | 712 |
| Total | 234 436 | 170 759 | 26 673 |
| EUROPE | | | |
| Channel f. o | 15 000 | .. | .. |
| Havre | 134 698 | 167 601 | 59 093 |
| Antwerp | 34 113 | 35 581 | 39 518 |
| North of Europe & Baltic | 228 933 | 224 482 | 189 836 |
| England | 14 557 | 10 990 | 11 488 |
| Bordeaux | .. | .. | 1 000 |
| Lisbon f. o | .. | .. | .. |
| Gibraltar f. o | .. | .. | .. |
| Portugal | .. | .. | .. |
| Mediterranean | 64 978 | 58 613 | 18 077 |
| Total | 512 279 | 517 267 | 339 012 |
| ELSEWHERE | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope | .. | .. | .. |
| River Plate & West Coast | .. | .. | .. |
| Rio and coast | 94 | 246 | 54 |
| Total | 94 | 246 | 54 |
| United States | 234 436 | 170 759 | 26 673 |
| Europe | 512 279 | 517 267 | 339 012 |
| Elsewhere | 94 | 246 | 54 |
| Totals | 746 809 | 688 272 | 365 739 |

# SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

*MARCH 7.*

NEWPORT—Amer bk *S R. Bearse;* 577 tons; Theatrupp; 51 da. coal to Brazilian Coal company.

WISBY *via* OSCARSHAMN—Swed lug *Henry;* 291 tons; Knudsen; 150 tons; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

*MAR. 8.*

GRANGEMOUTH, *via* PLYMOUTH—Russ lug *Zeriba;* 315 tons; Fruhling; 66 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

RANGOON—Br bk *Willowbank;* 800 tons; McMurdy; 80 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

*MAR. 10.*

PENSACOLA—Br bk *Carrie L. Smith;* 603 tons; Classon; 55 ds; pine to Industrial do Brazil company.

*MAR. 11.*

LONDON, *via* PLYMOUTH—Br lug *Chislehurst;* 439 tons; Norby; 50 ds; cement to Industrial do Brazil company.

ARACAJU'—Br lug *Mary E. Bliss;* 188 tons; Fanning; 7 ds; sugar to order.

*MAR 12.*

SYDNEY—Nor bk *Seringa;* 1176 tons; Hansen; 77 ds; coal to Gas company.

*MAR. 13.*

NEW YORK—Br lug *Icarus;* 481 tons; Telfer; 50 ds; sundries to order.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

*MARCH 8.*

GUAM—Br bk *Alphens Marshall;* 1053 tons; McFadden; ballast.

*MAR. 9.*

SAIGON—Br ship *Fritwood;* 1218 tons; Roberts; ballast.

*MAR. 10.*

BARBADOS—Br bk *Lanxor;* 764 tons; Anderson; ballast.

COQUIMBO—Nor bk *Prince Louis;* 1289 tons; Wettesen; do.

PARANAGUA'—Ger bk *Mimi;* 800 tons; Meyer; do.

*MAR. 11.*

SHIP ISLAND—Br bk *Edinburgh;* 1299 tons, Roberts; ballast.

SANTOS—Ger bk *Prinz Albert;* 570 tons; Matzen; do.

*MAR. 12.*

GUAM—Br bk *Gilsland;* 332 tons; McLeod; ballast.

*MAR. 13.*

BARBADOS—Br lug *Nelly;* 185 tons; Wakeham; ballast.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Br lug *George Booth;* 282 tons; Gunn; sundries.

## CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

| | |
|---|---|
| DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Nor bk *Nor;* | ballast |
| QUEBEC—Br ship *Polynesian;* | do |
| BARBADOS—Br bk *Kate Burrill;* | do |
| TALCAHUANO—Br ship *Hannibal;* | do |
| PISAGUA—Ger bk *Eugenie;* | do |
| PORT NATAL—Ger lug *Johanna;* | do |
| PARANAGUA'—Nor bg *Livingstone;* | do |
| ITAJAHY—Port lug *José Estevão;* | sundries. |

## VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Achilles* | London | 26 Jan |
| *Acetusa* | Cardiff | 4 Feb |
| *Ashjen* | Brunswick | .. |
| *Achinette* | Glasgow | 15 Feb |
| *Arlington* | St. Simon's | .. |
| *Araba* | Leith | 30 Jan |
| *Albatross* | Philadelphia | .. |
| *Aymmore* | Pensacola | .. |
| *Burnam Wood* | Grimsby | 17 Feb |
| *Bulstikken* | Hamburg | 5 Feb |
| *Brandon* | Liverpool | 16 Feb |
| *Clara* | Cardiff | 21 Dec |
| *Cuzco* | Cardiff | 25 Jan |
| *Copernicus* | Sunderland | .. |
| *Catalina* | Rangoon | 6 Feb |
| *Dalhanna* | Cardiff | 27 Jan |
| *Dalhousie Castle* | Cardiff | 17 Feb |
| *Durbridge* | Cardiff | .. |
| *Evelina* | at Plymouth | .. |
| *Edward D. Jewett* | New York | 26 Jan |
| *Freya* | Glasgow | 15 Feb |
| *Fernand Henri* | at Falmouth | .. |
| *Fino* | Hamburg | 14 Jan |
| *Forest* | Cardiff | 11 Feb |
| *Foxtee* | New York | 8 Feb |
| *Frances* | Baltimore | 3 Mar |
| *Grathe* | Newcastle | 15 Nov |
| *Gler* | Pensacola | 22 Dec |
| *Gordon Bennett* | Plymouth | 18 Feb |
| *Good News* | Baltimore | 12 Jan |
| *Gibson* | Cardiff | 5 Feb |
| *Hecla* | Pensacola | .. |
| *Heinrich & Tonio* | Liverpool | 20 Jan |
| *Helwig* | Greenock | .. |
| *Isfiraven* | Pensacola | .. |
| *Jacob A. Shamber* | New York | 16 Jan |
| *Larvica* | Cardiff | 19 Jan |
| *Leunie* | at Queenstown | .. |
| *Leopoldshall* | Pascagoula | .. |
| *Lathmer* | at Queenstown | .. |
| *Louise* | Pensacola | .. |
| *Marcia* | New York | 16 Jan |
| *Mary Mark* | Liverpool | 12 Feb |
| *Meeden* | Hamburg | .. |
| *Marie Jeanne* | Marseilles | .. |
| *Mathilde* | Cardiff | 9 Feb. |
| *Margarida* | Oporto | 3 Feb |
| *Neptun* | Pensacola | 21 Jan |
| *Potrimpo* | Pensacola | .. |
| *Souverain* | Cardiff | .. |
| *San Lorenzo* | Glasgow | 9 Jan |
| *Sultana* | Cardiff | .. |
| *Sendre* | Hamburg | .. |
| *Thomas Perry* | Cardiff | 12 Feb |
| *Thorgny* | Gothenburg | 30 Nov |
| *Trust* | Hamburg | .. |
| *Thomas Hamlin* | Cardiff | 6 Feb |
| *Tetra* | Pensacola | .. |
| *Vesta* | Mobile | .. |
| *Viator* | at St Thomas | .. |
| *Valkyrie* | Glasgow | 3 Feb |
| *Vanoose* | Cardiff | 22 Jan |
| *Vaddoffe* | at Lillesand | .. |
| *Warren Adams* | Norfolk | 15 Jan |

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

| DATE | NAME | WHERE FROM | CONSIGNED TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 7 | Yoruba Br | Liverpool* 27d | Watson R. & C |
| 7 | D'a. di GenovaIt | Genoa* 16d | A. Fiori a & C |
| 7 | Provence Fr | River Plate 4d | Karl Valas & C |
| 8 | Espagne Fr | Marseilles* 21d | do |
| 8 | Araucania Br | Liverpool* 27d | Wilson Sons & C |
| 8 | Salerno Gr | New York* 34d | E. Johnston & C |
| 9 | Santos Gr | Hamburg* 28d | do |
| 10 | And. Doria Ital | Genoa* 26d | A. Fiorita & C |
| 10 | Portugal Fr | River Plate 4d | Mess. Maritimes |
| 10 | La Plata Br | do 4d | Royal Mail |
| 11 | Orénoque Fr | Bordeaux* 20d | Mess. Maritimes |
| 11 | Bawnmore Br | Antwerp* 38d | Wilson Sons & C |
| 11 | Kate Fawcett Br | Bahia 3d | To order |
| 12 | Potosi Br | Liverpool* 24d | Wilson Sons & C |
| 12 | Sud America Ital | River Plate 4d | A. Fiorita & C |
| 12 | V. de Mon'deo Fr | Santos 24h | F. Mazon |
| 12 | V. de B. Aires Fr | Hamburg* 44d | do |
| 13 | Olinda Gr | do 23d | E. Johnston & C |

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

| DATE | NAME | WHERE TO | CARGO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 7 | D'a. di GenovaIt | River Plate | Sundries |
| 9 | Provence Fr | Marseilles* | do |
| 10 | Asuncion Br | Maceió | Ballast |
| 11 | Portugal Fr | Bordeaux* | Sundries |
| 11 | And. Doria Ital | River Plate | do |
| 12 | Sirius Br | New York | Coffee |
| 12 | La Plata Br | Southampton* | Sundries |
| 12 | Argentina Ger | Hamburg* | do |
| 12 | V. de Mon'deo Fr | Havre* | do |
| 12 | Sud America Ital | Genoa* | do |
| 12 | Espagne Fr | River Plate | do |
| 12 | Malvinas Ort | Montevideo | do |
| 13 | Potosi Br | Valparaiso* | do |

* Calling at intermediate ports.

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 14th, 1892.

| NAME | TONS | ARRIVED | WHERE FROM | CONSIGNEE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *American* | | | | |
| bk S. R. Lyman | 569 | Feb. 11 | Antwarp | E. Otto & C |
| bk E W. Stetson | 1006 | Mar. 4 | New York | Geral da C. & I. |
| bk S. R. Bearse | 577 | 7 | Newport | Braz. Coal Co. |
| *Argentine* | | | | |
| bk Leopoldina | 1454 | Nov. 3 | Macáo | P. Bernardes & R |
| sch Leopoldo | 218 | Dec. 6 | Bs. Aires | Gianelli & C |
| sch F. Zeballos | 221 | Feb. 1 | Bs Aires | Mess. Maritimes |
| bk Beatrice | 506 | 26 | Rosario | J. de Sousa & C |
| *British* | | | | |
| bk Moorhill | 484 | Dec. 7 | Quelec | Geral da C. & I. |
| sp Hannibal | 1153 | Jan. 6 | Cardiff | Cent. Braz. R. R. |
| sp Elmbank | 2188 | 14 | Cardiff | Cent Braz. R. R. |
| sp Polynesian | 1121 | 23 | Cardiff | To order |
| sp Grace Hewar | 2920 | 26 | Cardiff | Lage Irmãos |
| sp Falconhurst | 1,98 | 28 | Cardiff | Wilson Sons & C |
| bk Guiana | 1205 | Feb. 2 | Cardiff | Centr. Braz RR. |
| sp Dovenby Hall | 1938 | 7 | Cardiff | Cent. Braz RR. |
| sp Andola | 2044 | 9 | Cardiff | Cent Bras. R. R |
| sp Minster | 1468 | 10 | Cardiff | Cent. Braz R. R. |
| bk Cambria | 1299 | 10 | Cardiff | Cent. Braz. R R. |
| bk Windsor C'tle | 673 | 12 | Liverpool | Curcovado R R. |
| bk Iris | 1539 | 12 | Cardiff | Braz. Coal Co |
| lg Kate Burrill | 686 | 12 | Cardiff | Wilson Sons & C |
| bk Rose of Engl. | 391 | 13 | Cardiff | Braz. Coal Co |
| bk Annie Bingay | 1048 | 13 | Newport | Cent. Braz. R R. |
| sch Hormiga | 210 | 21 | Bs Aires | Wilson Sons & C |
| sch Tortuga | 240 | 21 | Bs. Aires | Wilson Sons & C |
| sp Lindfield | 2109 | 22 | Cardiff | Wilson Sons & C |
| sp Sardinian | 1542 | 22 | Cardiff | Cent. Braz. R.R. |
| sp W. H. Corsar | 1410 | 26 | Cardiff | Cent Braz R.R. |
| sp Lizzie Burrill | 1185 | 26 | Cardiff | Norton M'w & C |
| lug Genesia | 419 | Mar. 4 | Cardiff | Braz. Coal Co. |
| schr White Rose | 130 | 4 | C. G. H-pe | Norton M'w & C |
| bk President | 898 | 6 | Marseilles | Sauvement & Co. |
| bg Aldwyth | 218 | 6 | Aracajú | Brandão, S & C |
| bk Willowbank | 800 | 8 | Rangoon | H. Stoltz & C |
| bk C. L. Smith | 603 | 10 | Pensacola | Ind. Braz Co. |
| lug Chislehurst | 439 | 11 | London | Ind. Braz. Co, |
| bg Mary E. Bliss | 188 | 11 | Aracajú | To order |
| lug Icarus | 481 | 13 | New York | To order. |
| *French* | | | | |
| bk Gipsey | 424 | Feb. 12 | Liverpool | Smith & Vaule |
| bk Jeanne d'Arc | 1148 | 12 | Cardiff | Wilson Sons & C |
| bg G. C. 12 | 147 | 26 | Bs. Aires | Moinho Flum. |
| *German* | | | | |
| lug Johanna | 416 | Jan. 7 | Hamburg | H. Stoltz & C |
| bk Eugenie | 697 | Feb. 8 | Antwerp | E Johnston & C |
| sp R.v.Bentigsen | 1494 | 10 | Marseilles | Avenier, D. & C |
| *Italian* | | | | |
| bg Zia | 171 | Jan. 20 | Rosario | Cammyrano & C |
| *Norwegian* | | | | |
| bk Iris | 389 | Aug. 9 | Mossoró | To order |
| bk Fhd | 340 | Dec 17 | Skinskar | In distress |
| bk Prince Albert | 1589 | Jan 8 | Cardiff | Messng Marit. |
| bk Alar | 593 | Feb. 2 | Pensacola | Geral de C. & I. |
| bg Livingstone | 226 | 4 | Fredrikhd | Ind. de Salvão I o |
| bk Nor | 528 | 10 | Pensacola | Geral de C & I. |
| bk Norwood | 1587 | 12 | Cardiff | Wilson Sons & C |
| bk Homewood | 1194 | 12 | Cardiff | Cent. Braz R R. |
| bk Gler | 649 | 28 | Pensacola | Geral de C. & I. |
| bk Nimrod | 610 | Mar. 4 | Newcastle | Wilson Sons & C |
| bk Khedive | 429 | 4 | Glasgow | Wilson Sons & C |
| bk Seringa | 1116 | 12 | Sydney | Gas Co. |
| *Oriental* | | | | |
| lug Maria Merc. | 215 | Feb. 26 | Bs. Aires | Moinho Flum. |
| *Portuguese* | | | | |
| bg Maria Izabel | 97 | Aug. 9 | Figueira | Veiga Pinto & C |
| bg S. Manuel | 134 | Nov. 11 | Itajahy | Santos, Alir. & Q |
| lug José Estevão | 253 | Feb. 8 | Itajahy | Queiroz, M. & C |
| bk Fernandina | 304 | 10 | Oporto | To captain |
| bk Quiteria | 355 | 23 | Oporto | To order |
| *Russian* | | | | |
| bk Europa | 102 | Feb. 12 | Hull | Gas Co. |
| lug Zeriba | 315 | Mar. 8 | Grang'mth. | Wilson Sons & C |
| *Swedish* | | | | |
| bk Nordstjernen | 675 | Feb 9 | Cardiff | Braz. Coal Co. |
| bk Elizabeth | 320 | 13 | Memel | C. Heckscher & C |
| lug Neutral | 372 | Mar. 6 | Cardiff | Braz Coal I.o. |
| lug Henry | 291 | 7 | Wisby | C. W. Gross & C |

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 12th, 1892.

## BANKS.

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Name | Dividend paid | Nom. value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | RIO DE JANEIRO | | | | |
| 10,000,000$ | 4,000,000$ | 164,829$ | Agricola do Brazil | 4$000—Jan. 92 | 80$ | 46$500 | —— |
| 1,000,000 | 476,000 | 34,000 | Alliança do Brazil | 5 250—July 91 | 120 | 60 000 | —— |
| 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 451,735 | Auxiliar | 10 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 250 000 | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 343,374 | Bolsa | 20 000—Feb. 91 | 100 | 75 000 | —— |
| M 10,000,000 | M2,500,000 | .. | Brasilianische | 10 %—May 91 | M250 | .. | —— |
| 100,000,000 | 33,000,000 | 14,151,575 | Brazil | 20 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 310 000 | 330$000—365$000 |
| .... | 33,000,000 | .. | do 2 series | 20 %—Jan. 92 | 100 | 165 000 | 169 000— .... |
| 10,000,000 | 2,000,000 | .. | Brazil e Londres | .... | 4$ | .. | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 1,826,230 | Brazil-Norte America | 8 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | .. | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 1,923,260 | 35,743 | Brasileiro | 4 000—July 91 | 100 | 61 000 | —— |
| 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 33,501 | Cantagalo | 5 900—July 91 | 100 | 108 000 | —— |
| 5,000,000 | 1,313,110 | 33,034 | Classes Laboriosas | 8$0p.a—Jan. 92 | 40 | 30 000 | —— |
| 2,000,000 | 1,004,000 | 109,380 | Cooperativo | 10 %—July 91 | 50 | .. | —— |
| 20,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 4,000,000 | Commercial do Rio de Jan. | 10 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 278 000 | 260 000—264 000 |
| 5,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 316,152 | Commerciantes | 5 000—July 91 | 100 | 170 000 | —— |
| 20,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 3,000,000 | Commercio | 11 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 240 000 | 245 000— .... |
| .... | 1,600,000 | .. | do 2 series | 2 400—Jan. 92 | 40 | 60 000 | 59 500— 60 000 |
| 1,000,000 | 200,000 | 50,000 | Commercio e Industria | 6 000—Jan. 92 | 100 | 100 000 | —— |
| 80,000,000 | 80,000,000 | 1,485,859 | Constructor do Brazil | 4 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 80 000 | 55 000— .... |
| 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | .. | Continental | .... | 200 | .. | —— |
| 1,000,000 | 800,000 | 14,454 | Cosmopolita | 5 000—Jan. 92 | 80 | .. | —— |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | Credito Commercial | 6 000—July 91 | 100 | 160 000 | .... — 160 000 |
| 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | 416,947 | Credito Garantido | 3 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 155 000 | —— |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 101,800 | Credito Mercantil | 15$0p.a—July 91 | 200 | 138 000 | —— |
| 100,000,000 | 36,000,000 | 531,481 | Credito Movel | 12$0p.a—July 91 | 100 | 45 000 | .... — 140 000 |
| .... | .. | .... | do 2 series | .... | 40 | 48 000 | —— |
| 40,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 274,888 | Credito Popular | 12$0p.a—Jan. 92 | 100 | 32 000 | 16 000— 25 000 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 101,000 | Credito Publico (Calxa) | 5 500—Jan. 91 | 100 | 105 000 | —— |
| 20,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 650,466 | Credito Real do Brazil | 22$0p.a—July 91 | 100 | 180 000 | —— |
| .... | 1,894,800 | .. | do 2 series | 12$0p.a—July 91 | 100 | 23 000 | —— |
| .... | 10,313,840 | .. | do comm. dep. | 12$0p.a—July 91 | 200 | 190 000 | —— |
| 25,000,000 | 7,500,000 | 491,261 | Credito Rural e Internac. | 15$0p.a—Jan. 92 | 60 | 30 000 | —— |
| 00,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 30,510 | Credito Universal, gold | 12%gl.a—Jan. 91 | 60 | 20 000 | —— |
| 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,501,000 | Depositos e Descontos | 20 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 320 000 | 290 000—320 000 |
| 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 107,465 | Federal do Brazil | 15$0p.a—Jan. 91 | 100 | 84 000 | —— |
| 1,000,000 | 493,010 | 15,794 | Fluminense | 4 500—July 91 | 100 | 1 000 | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 156,211 | Franco-Brazileiro | 4 000—Jan. 92 | 100 | 52 000 | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 4,000,000 | .. | Impulso | .... | 80 | 127 000 | —— |
| 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 1,450,000 | Industrial e Mercantil | 10 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 190 000 | .... — 120 000 |
| 31,500,000 | 31,500,000 | .. | Iniciador de Melhoramentos | .... | 100 | 10 000 | 7 000— 11 000 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,100,000 | 225,000 | Intermediario | 12 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 235 000 | —— |
| 20,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 2,521,188 | Lavoura e Commercio | 5 000—Jan. 92 | 120 | 102 000 | 99 000— 103 000 |
| £1,500,000 | £750,000 | £450,000 | London & Brazilian, Limited | 10%gl.a—Oct. 91 | £10 | .. | —— |
| 40,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 60,000 | Metropolitano do Brazil | .... | 20 | .. | —— |
| 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 150,000 | Mercantil das Varegistas | 10 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 180 000 | —— |
| 5,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 25,401 | Mobilisador | 4 000—Jan. 92 | 50 | .. | —— |
| 5,000,000 | 984,110 | 19,002 | Operarios | 300—Aug. 91 | 10 | 5 500 | —— |
| 20,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 2,064,500 | Parte e Rio | 7 500—Jan. 92 | 100 | 82 000 | .... — 84 000 |
| 1,000,000 | 200,000 | 50,000 | Povo | .... | 30 | 2 000 | —— |
| 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 400,000 | Popular | 6 000—Jan. 92 | 100 | 108 000 | —— |
| 5,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 4,990 | Regional do Brazil | .... | 40 | .. | —— |
| 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 2,238,224 | Republica dos E. U. do Brazil | 10 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 98 500 | 99 000— 100 000 |
| 1,000,000 | 997,000 | 50,000 | Rio de Janeiro | 5 000—Jan. 92 | 70 | 70 000 | —— |
| 20,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 40,400 | Rio e Matto Grosso | 2 500—Jan. 92 | 60 | 32 000 | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 7,000,000 | Rural e Hypothecario | 12 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 440 000 | 400 000— 460 000 |
| 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 302,706 | Sociedade Bancaria | 6 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 100 000 | —— |
| 20,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 4,7,466 | Sul-Americano | 10%p.a—Jan. 92 | 200 | 70 000 | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 5,230,530 | 303,159 | União de Credito | 12 000—Oct. 91 | 200 | 200 000 | .... — 140 000 |
| 10,000,000 | 6,200,000 | 316,629 | União Ibero-Americana | 5 000—Jan. 92 | 100 | 62 000 | 45 000— .... |
| 20,000000 | 3,001,000 | .. | Viação da Brazil | .... | 60 | 12 000 | 12 000— 14 000 |
| | | | PROVINCIAL | | | | |
| 10,000,000$ | 1,250,000$ | 494,014$ | Credito Real S. Paulo | 3 000—Jan. 92 | 50 | 70$000 | —— |
| .... | 1,833,200 | .. | do 2 series | 12$0p.a—Jan. 92 | 10 | 20 000 | —— |
| .... | 2,519,920 | .. | do comm. dep. | 12$0p.a—Jan. 92 | 50 | 50 000 | —— |
| 3,000,000 | 1,789,500 | 210,000 | Lavoura, S. Paulo | 12$0p.a—July 91 | 100 | 170 000 | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 750,000 | Mercantil, Santos | 10 000—Jan. 92 | 200 | 250 000 | —— |
| .... | 2,250,000 | .. | do 2 series | 2 500—Jan. 92 | 50 | 52 000 | .... — 55$000 |
| 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 230,000 | S. Paulo | 6 000—July 91 | 100 | 123 000 | —— |
| 24,000,000 | 7,553,990 | 116,807 | União S. Paulo | 9%p.a—July 91 | 70 | 80 000 | —— |
| 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 82,014 | Minas Geraes | 12 %—Jan. 91 | 150 | 155 000 | .... — 190 000 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 543,032 | Territorial, do | 15 000—July 91 | 200 | 310 000 | —— |
| .... | 200,000 | .. | do 2 series | 3 000—July 91 | 140 | .. | —— |

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

| Present Amount | Interest payable | Rate % | Banks | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15,827,000 | Jan.—July | 6 | Credito Real do Brazil | 100 | 68% | 62 %—70 % |
| | do | 5 | do gold | £11 5s | 115$000 | —— |
| 7,939,300 | Apr.—Oct. | 6 | Credito Real de S. Paulo | 100$ | 92% | —— |
| 7,799,800 | .... | 6 | Rep. dos Estados Unidos | 100 | 85% | —— |
| 8,000 | .. | 5 | do gold | 100 | .. | —— |
| .... | May—Nov. | 6 | Predial | 100 | 70 % | —— |
| 10,330,400 | Jan.—Jul. | 6 | União, S. Paulo | 100 | .. | —— |

## MILLS.

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,400,000$ | 2,400,000$ | 168,212$ | Alliança | 12$000—July 91 | 200$ | 360$000 | —— |
| 400,000 | 400,000 | .. | Bom Fim | .. ... | 200 | 220 000 | —— |
| 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 03,273 | Brazil Industrial | 12 000—July 91 | 200 | 210 000 | 160$000— .... |
| 300,000 | 300,000 | 562 | Brazileira | 8 000—Aug. 91 | 200 | 206 000 | —— |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 169,053 | Carioca | 2 000—July 91 | 200 | 220 000 | —— |
| 2,400,000 | 600,000 | 240,000 | Confiança Industrial | 12%p.a—July 91 | 200 | 190 000 | —— |
| .. | 419,160 | .. | do 2 series | 12%p.a—July 91 | 140 | 120 000 | —— |
| 2,400,000 | 960,000 | .. | Corcovado | 3 000—July 91 | 120 | 125 000 | —— |
| 250,000 | 250,000 | .. | D. Isabel | .... | 200 | 220 000 | —— |
| 600,000 | 600,000 | 9,092 | Industrial Mineira | .... | 200 | 200 000 | —— |
| 200,000 | 155,640 | 10,833 | Industrial de Ouro Preto | .... | 140 | 45 000 | —— |
| 400,000 | 400,000 | .. | Pão Grande | 12 000—July 90 | 200 | 220 000 | —— |
| 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 22,000 | Petropolitana | 9 000—July 89 | 200 | 140 000 | —— |
| 3,000,000 | 600,000 | .. | Progresso Ind. do Brazil | 7 000—July 91 | 200 | 200 000 | —— |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 227,322 | Rink | 14 000—July 88 | 200 | 200 000 | —— |
| 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 | 31,718 | S. Lazaro | 8%p.a—Aug. 91 | 200 | 235 000 | .... —140$000 |
| 36,800,000 | 18,400,000 | .. | do 2 series | .... | 100 | 80 000 | —— |
| 850,000 | 600,000 | 10,612 | S. Pedro de Alcantara | .. —July 91 | 200 | 130 000 | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 4,468,440 | .. | União Industrial S. Sebastião | 3 400—Jan. 91 | 200 | 150 000 | —— |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,000,000$ | 2,400,000$ | .. | Agricola de Paranapanema | 3$000—July 91 | 60$ | 60$000 | —— |
| 8,000,000 | 2,400,000 | .. | Agricola do Ribeirão Preto | 10 %—July 91 | 60 | .. | —— |
| 400,000 | 400,000 | .. | Agro. Colonizador Passouras | .... | 200 | 198 000 | —— |
| 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | .. | Cant. e Viação Fluminense | 4 000—July 91 | 200 | 225 000 | —— |
| 768,400 | 768,400 | 20,000$ | Catriagens Fluminense | 10 000—Jan. 91 | 200 | 218 000 | —— |
| 10,100,000 | 4,000,000 | 36,832 | Cetes Brazileira | 10%—Aug. 91 | 80 | .. | —— |
| 3,000,000 | 738,000 | 1,200 | Commissões e Estoq. de Café | 10%p.a—Jan. 91 | 60 | 59 000 | —— |
| 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 | .. | Empreza de Obras Publicas | 15 %—Sept. 91 | 200 | 44 000 | 43$000— 45$000 |
| 20,000,0000 | 4,000,000 | .. | Evoneas Fluminense | 2 800—July 91 | 40 | 3 000 | —— |
| 40,000,000 | .... | .. | Ind. e Colonisador do Brazil | .... | 60 | .. | —— |
| 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | .. | Melhoramentos no Brazil | 4 500—July 91 | 200 | 63 000 | 58 000— 63 000 |
| 20,000,000 | 10,000,000 | .. | do do Rio | Int.—Jan. 91 | 100 | 20 000 | .... —100 000 |
| 15,000,000 | 3,000,000 | .. | do do S. Paulo | .... | 80 | 26 000 | 25 500— .... |
| 20,000,000 | 4,000,000 | .. | Metropolitana | .... | 40 | 60 000 | —— |
| 7,500,000 | 5,250,000 | 24,489 | Nacional de Fardas e Est'es | .... | 100 | 30 000 | —— |
| 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | .. | Nacional de Oleos | 5 000—Jan. 91 | .. | 130 000 | —— |
| 25,000,000 | 8,750,000 | .. | Nova Era Rural | 3 500—July 91 | 70 | 4 000 | —— |
| 50,000,000 | 10,000,000 | .. | Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil | .... | 40 | 5 000 | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 21,805 | Saneamento do Rio | 12%p.a—July 91 | 50 | 55 000 | —— |
| 8,000,000 | 2,400,000 | .. | Servicos Maritimos | 13½%—July 91 | 100 | 110 000 | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 34,917 | Torrens Brazileira | 6 000—July 91 | 80 | 57 000 | 50 000— .... |
| 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | .. | União In. dos Est. do Brazil | 4 000—July 91 | 200 | 50 000 | —— |

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| Present Amount | Interest payable | Rate % | Denomination | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £14,060,000$ | Jan.—July | 5 | Apolices | 200$ | 1,011.$000 | 1,014$000—1,020$000 |
| 107,380 400 | Quarterly | 4 | do gold | 200 —1,000 | 1,138 000 | 1,148 000—1,150 000 |
| 119,600 | Jan —July | 4 | do | 1,000$ | — | —— |
| 18,017,500 | Apr.—Oct. | 6 | Gold Loan 1868 | 1,000 | 1,360 000 | —— |
| 31,632,500 | Quarterly | 4½ | do 1879 | 1,000 | 1,350 000 | —— |
| 100,694,000 | do | 4 | do 1889 | 100 1,000 | 1,170 000 | .... —1,172 000 |
| 8,050,800 | Jan.—July | 6 | State of Rio de Janeiro | 500—200 | 100$ | —— |

## DEBENTURES.

| Present Amount | Interest payable | Rate % | Companies | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | RAILWAYS | | | |
| 1,300,000$ | May—Nov. | 8 | Bragantina | 200$ | 196$ | —— |
| 1,500,000 | do | 6½ | Campos and Carangola | 200 | 195 | —— |
| .... | .... | .. | Geral do Brazil | £11 5 | 5 | .... — 6$000 |
| £2,250,000 | .... | 5 | do | £20 | 4 | 3$500— .... |
| 1,733,200 | Jan.—July | 6½ | Juiz de Fóra and Piau | 200 | 192 | —— |
| 15,167,000 | Apr.—Oct. | 6½ | Leopoldina | 200 | 105 | —— |
| £3,049,610 | do | 5—6 | do gold | £50 | 350 | —— |
| .... | Jan.—July | 5 | do | £11 5s | 13 | 12 500— 13 500 |
| | 200,900 | ou | 7 Maricá | 100 | 60 | —— |
| £1,125,000 | Jan.—July | 5 | Sapucaiy | £50 | 120 | .... —120 000 |
| 1,600,000 | Feb.—Aug. | 7 | S. Isabel do Rio Preto | 200 | 192 | —— |
| £137,100 | Jan.—July | 6 | do gold | £50 | 440 | —— |
| 6,679,800 | Mar.—Sept. | 6 | Sorocabana | 100 | 71 | 68% — 75% |
| £173,450 | Apr.—Oct. | 6 | do gold | £50 | 550 | —— |
| 650,000 | Jan.—July. | 7 | União Valenciana | 100 | 140 | —— |
| | | | TRAMWAYS | | | |
| £787,500 | Jan.—July | 5 | Cant. e Viação Fluminense | £20 | 155 | —— |
| 426,553 | do | 6 | Carris Urbanos | 500 | 490 | —— |
| 783,100 | do | 7 | do | 100 | 107 % | —— |
| 200,000 | Apr.—Oct. | 6 | Pernambuco | 200 | .. | —— |
| 234,200 | Jan.—July | 6½ | Villa Isabel | 100 | 198 | —— |
| | | | SHIPPING | | | |
| 1,377,300 | May—Nov. | 8 | Ferry | 100 | 100$ | —— |
| 12,000,000 | Jun.—Dec. | 7 | Lloyd Brazileiro | 200 | 198 | —— |
| | | | CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES | | | |
| 784,000 | Apr.—Oct. | 8½ | Piuma | 200 | 180 | —— |
| 1,500,000 | Jan.—July | 6 | Quissamã | 200 | 115 | —— |
| 200,000 | Mar.—Sept. | 6½ | Rio Branco | 200 | 169 | —— |
| | | | MILLS. | | | |
| 1,960,000 | Feb.—Aug. | 7 | Alliança | 200 | 220 | —— |
| 400,000 | May—Nov. | 7 | Bom Fim | 200 | .. | —— |
| 1,138,600 | Apr.—Oct. | 7 | Brazil Industrial | 200 | 200 | —— |
| 1,000,000 | May—Nov. | 7 | Carioca | 200 | 208 | —— |
| 564,000 | Apr.—Oct. | 7 | Confiança Industrial | 200 | 210 | —— |
| 600,000 | do | 7 | Industrial Mineira | 200 | 192 | —— |
| £450,000 | Jan.—July | 6 | Petropolitana | £20 | .. | —— |
| 300,000 | Apr.—Oct. | 7 | Pão Grande | 200 | 190 | —— |
| 3,000,000 | do | 7 | Prog. Industrial do Brazil | 200 | 200 | —— |
| 308,000 | Jan.—July | 7 | Rink | 200 | 195 | —— |
| 2,500,000 | do | 6½ | S. Christovão | 200 | .. | —— |
| 350,000 | May—Nov. | 7 | S. Lazaro | 200 | 198 | —— |
| 226,900 | Mar.—Sept | 7 | S. Pedro de Alcantara | 100 | .. | —— |
| £675,000 | Jan.—July. | 6 | União Industrial S. Sebastião | £20 10 s | 198 | —— |
| | | | MINES | | | |
| 197,000 | Jan.—July. | 7 | S. Jeronymo Geral | 100 | 95 | —— |
| | | | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| £337,500 | Jan.—July | 6 | Agricola do Ribeirão Preto | £20 | 200 | —— |
| 200,000 | Mar.—Sept. | 8 | Architectonica | 100 | 80 | —— |
| 3,000,000 | Jan.—July | 7 | Banco de Viação do Brazil | 100 | 52 | —— |
| 26,971,400 | .... | 6 | Banco Credito Movel, consols | 100 | 98 | 23 000— .... |
| 1,000,000 | .... | 7 | Brazil Agricola | 200 | 195 | —— |
| £200,000 | Apr.—Oct. | 7½ | Cantareira e Esgotos, gold | £20 | .. | —— |
| 150,000 | Feb.—Aug | 8 | Constructora | 200 | .. | —— |
| £562,500 | Jan.—July. | 5 | Empreza de Obras Publicas | £20 | 160 | —— |
| £1,125,000 | do | 6 | do | £5 | 48 | —— |
| 8,000,000 | do | 7 | do | 200 | 230 | —— |
| 498,800 | do | 6 | Docas D. Pedro II | 200 | 190 | —— |
| 1,600,000 | Mar.—Sept. | 6½ | Ind. Lav. e Lot. Macahé | 200 | .. | —— |
| £150,000 | May—Nov | 7 | Lavoura, Ind. & Cabo | £20 | .. | —— |
| 266,000 | do | 6 | Melhoramentos D. de Niteroi | 200 | .. | —— |
| 600,000 | Jan.—July | 8 | Nacional de Oleos | 200 | 185 | —— |
| 90,000 | Apr.—Oct. | 8 | Nova Industria | 100 | 100 500 | —— |
| £150,000 | Jan.—July | 7 | Saneamento do Rio | £20 | 240 | —— |
| 504,000 | Apr.—Oct. | 6½ | Serviços Maritimos | 200 | 200 | —— |

## SHIPPING.

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,200,000$ | 960,000$ | .. | Carioca | .... | 200$ | 210$000 | —— |
| 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | .. | Lloyd Brazileiro, reg | 12%p.a—Jan. 91 | 200 | 260 000 | —— |
| .... | .... | .. | do bearer | 12%gl.a—Jan. 91 | 200 | 180 000 | —— |
| 14,000,000 | 2,800,000 | .. | Brazileira, e Estradas de ferro | .. —Jan. 91 | 40 | 48 000 | —— |
| 5,000,000 | 4,000,000 | .. | Nac. Navegação Costeira | .... | 160 | .. | —— |
| 6,000,000 | 1,200,000 | .. | Norte e Sul | 12.42%p.a Jan.91 | 40 | 55 000 | —— |

## INSURANCE.

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000$ | 200,000$ | 20,411$ | Alliança | 2$000—July 91 | 20$ | 23$000 | 10$000— .... |
| 3,000,000 | 750,000 | 249,714 | Argus Fluminense | 28 000—Jan. 92 | 250 | 360 000 | —— |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 42,572 | Atlhia | 500—July 91 | 10 | 9 000 | 7 000— .... |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 10,000 | Bonança | 1 000—Jan 89 | 20 | 10 000 | —— |
| 4,000,000 | 200,000 | 192,781 | Confiança | 2 000—July 91 | 20 | 11 000 | —— |
| 4,000,000 | 500,000 | 320,000 | Fidelidade | 15 000—July 91 | 125 | 200 000 | —— |
| 2,500,000 | 250,000 | 198,008 | Garantia | 12 000—Jan 92 | 100 | 131 000 | —— |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 150,000 | Geral | 4 000—July 91 | 20 | 47 000 | 40 000— .... |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 19,908 | Indemnizadora | 1 500—July 91 | 20 | 18 000 | —— |
| 8,000,000 | 400,000 | 360,000 | Integridade | 8 000—Jan. 92 | 100 | 187,000 | —— |
| 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 4,751 | Leal dade | 1 000—Jan 90 | 10 | 9 000 | —— |
| 5,000,000 | 750,000 | 120,561 | Previdente | 3 000—Jan. 92 | 30 | 27 100 | —— |
| 5,000,000 | 250,000 | 21,265 | Prosperidade | 2 000—July 91 | 20 | 16 500 | —— |
| 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 26,272 | União Com. dos Venegistas | 5 000—July 91 | 20 | 47 000 | —— |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 17,413 | Vigilancia | 750—July 91 | 10 | 9 000 | .... — 8$500 |

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000,000$ | 1,000,000$ | .. | Alagoana | .... | 40$ | 25$000 | —— |
| 1,600,000 | 320,000 | .. | Cabo Frio | .... | 40 | 43 000 | —— |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | .. | Cataguazes | .... | 20 | .. | —— |
| 60,000,000 | 12,000,000 | .. | Estr. e S. Franc. in Chopim | .... | 40 | 7 000 | 5$000— .... |
| 200,000,000 | 60,000,000 | .. | Geral do Brazil | .... | 70 | 1 000 | —— |
| .... | .... | .. | do | .... | 200 | 1 500 | 1 500— .... |
| 60,000,000 | .... | .. | Goyaz to Matto Grosso | .... | .. | .. | —— |
| 200,000 | 200,000 | 8,520 | Maricá | .... | 200 | .. | —— |
| 20,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 45,572 | Minas de S. Jeronymo | .... | 25 | 16 000 | —— |
| 3,000,000 | 900,000 | .. | Muzambinho | .... | 60 | 120 000 | —— |
| 40,000,000 | 8,000,000 | .. | Nordeste do Brazil | .... | 40 | 60 000 | —— |
| 12,000,000 | 2,400,000 | .. | Norte de S. Paulo | .... | 40 | 9 000 | —— |
| 60,000,000 | 6,715,000 | 200,468 | Oeste de Minas | .... | 200 | 200 000 | —— |
| .... | 2,700,000 | .. | do 2 series | .... | 60 | .. | —— |
| .... | 17,073,750 | .. | do 3 series | .... | 50 | 45 000 | —— |
| 8,000,000 | 1,600,000 | .. | Paranapuba | .... | 40 | 51 000 | —— |
| 30,000,000 | 6,000,000 | .. | Peçanha to Araxá | .... | .. | .. | —— |
| 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | .. | Quilombo | Int.—Jan. 91 | 200 | 86 000 | —— |
| 6,000,000 | 1,200,000 | .. | Rio Doce | .... | 40 | 38 000 | —— |
| 38,000,000 | 12,000,000 | .. | Sorocabana do Rio | 3 %—June 90 | 200 | 250 000 | .... —225$000 |
| .... | 5,200,000 | .. | do prolongation | 3 %—June 90 | 40 | 75 000 | .... — 80 000 |
| 12,000,000 | 2,400,000 | .. | Theresopolis | .... | 40 | 7 000 | —— |
| 3,000,000 | 900,000 | .. | Tijuca | .... | 100 | .. | —— |
| 1,600,000 | 1,084,173 | 32,392 | União Valenciana | 6½ %—Feb. 84 | 200 | .. | —— |
| 3,000,000 | 600,000 | .. | Vassouras e Paty do Alferes | .... | 40 | 16 000 | —— |
| 100,000,000 | .... | .. | Viação Ferrea Sapucahy | .... | 150 | 18 000 | 18 000— 17 500 |
| .... | .... | .. | do | .... | 200 | 100 000 | —— |
| 6,000,000 | 3,000,000 | .. | Viação Rio e S. Paulo | .... | 200 | 20 000 | —— |
| | | | TRAMWAYS | | | | |
| 5,000,000$ | 5,000,000$ | .. | Carioca | .... | 200$ | 200$000 | —— |
| 1,200,000 | .... | .. | Corcovado (and hotel) | 14$000—July 91 | .. | .. | —— |
| 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | .. | Jardim Botanico | 3 000—Sept 91 | 200 | 190 000 | 190$000— ... |
| 800,000 | 800,000 | 84,186 | Pernambuco | 6 000—July 91 | 100 | 120 000 | —— |
| 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 556 826 | S. Christovão | .. —July 91 | 200 | 250 000 | 222 000—225$000 |
| 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 94,781 | Villa Isabel | 8 000—July 91 | 200$ | .. | —— |

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